

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*

### In This Number

Buying Margins Must Be Increased  
Meeting National Industrial Traffic League  
Corn Goes under Permit System  
O.P.A. Enforcement  
Are Brokers' Feed Taxable  
A Real Innovation  
County Agents Not Merchandisers  
Cobs Cause Three Elevator Fires  
Numerous Elevator Fires Call for More Inspections  
Permits Needed Before Loading Cars  
Commercial Feeds in Post-War  
The Export Wheat Subsidy  
The International Wheat Agreement  
Quality of 1944 Soybean Crop  
Getting 8 Cents per Pound More for Tested Seed  
CCC Wheat Loans  
Age of Seed Corn Affecting Yield  
WFA Announces 1945 Production Program  
Shippers Opposed to Seaway Project  
Big Meeting of New England Feed Men  
Central Retail Feed Ass'n District Meetings  
Protein Order No. 9 Eased  
Dangers of Inflation  
Commodity Exchanges After the War



# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$12 per year.

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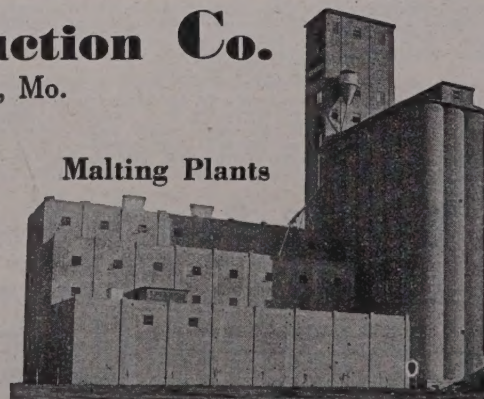
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Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

#### INFORMATION BURO

Grain & Feed Journals, 327 So. La Salle St., Chicago

### Clark's Decimal Wheat Values

(Fourth Edition)

Is a book of 38 tables, which reduce any weight from 10 to 100,000 pounds to bushels of 60 lbs. and show the value at any price from 50 cts. to \$2.39.

Each table is printed in two colors, pounds and rules in red, bushels and values in black. All figures are arranged in groups of five and divided by red rules to expedite calculations.

These tables have the widest range of quantity and price, are so compact and so convenient no Wheat Handler can afford to attempt to do business without them. By their use you prevent errors, save time and avoid many hours of needless figuring.

Printed on linen ledger paper, 40 pages, bound in vellum, size 9x11½ inches. Order Form 33X. Price, \$2.20, f. o. b. Chicago. Shipping weight, 1 lb.

#### GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

### Shipping Notices Duplicating

A convenient form for advising receivers of the grade, kind and weight of grain shipped.

Loaded into car—initials and number, seal numbers, at..... station on.....date; billed shipper's order notify.....; draft for \$.....; made through.....bank of..... to apply on sale of.....bushels made.....

Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates, bound in heavy pressboard, hinged covers, with two sheets of carbon. Size, 5½x8½ inches. Weight, 8 ounces. Order Form 3 SN. Single Copy, 75c; three copies, \$1.95, f. o. b. Chicago.

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# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 30 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**SOUTHERN MICHIGAN** Elevator and feed mill for sale. Good retail and wholesale business in grain, feed and coal. Located at Athens, Mich. E. A. Wolfe, Shipshewana, Ind.

**FOR SALE**—A fine elevator doing a big business in west central Indiana. New truck, New coal conveyor, New hammermill. Illness reason for selling. Newton Busenbark, Crawfordsville, Ind.

**ELEVATOR FOR SALE**—25,000 bu. capacity. Electrically equipped. Good grain territory. Side lines coal, seed and fertilizer. 70 mi. from Chicago on I. C. R. R. John S. Karcher, Herscher, Ill.

**ELEVATOR FOR SALE**—In west central part of Indiana in heart of corn and bean belt, 25,000 bu. capacity. Feed, seed, coal and fertilizer side lines. Owner desires to sell due to other business connections. Priced reasonable. Address 92W10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

## ELEVATOR WANTED

**WANTED TO BUY OR LEASE**—Grain elevator with Coal, Feed & Seed lines. Prefer Indiana or So. Michigan. Describe fully in reply. Address 92Y2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

## FEED MILL FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—Feed manufacturing plant successfully operated for 30 years. In rich San Joaquin Valley, California, in large grain producing section. Wonderful sales territory. Investment of approximately \$100,000.00. Owner desires to retire. Fine opportunity for person with sufficient experience and funds to invest. Part cash and terms acceptable. Details on requested. Address 92X8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

## HELP WANTED

**HELP WANTED**—Woman typist of experience for small office. Permanent. Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**BATES Grain Company**

RECEIVERS & SHIPPERS

BOARD OF TRADE KANSAS CITY, MO.  
Phone Victor 7656

## HELP WANTED

**NORTHERN ILLINOIS FIRM** wants buyer familiar with lumber, lumber accessories, and with a knowledge of the feed and seed business. Address 92Y1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**FEED SALESMEN**—for Ks., Ia., Nebr., Mo., also **MANAGER** for grain elevator and feed business and **MILL WORKERS**. Write full information in first letter to: Dannen Mills, Box 429, St. Joseph, Missouri.

**MANAGERS** and assistant managers capable of operating yards handling coal, lumber building materials, feed, seed, and buying of grain. State full qualifications in first letter. All replies confidential. Address 92Y5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**CONTRACTOR** specializing in design and construction of concrete elevators and grain processing plants has opening for Sales Engineer to contact prospective clients in that field. Need not be experienced in construction but must know trade practices, machinery and equipment used, and methods employed in grain processing industry. Send full information, past experience and connections, references, age, past earning rate, education. Address 92W12 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

## Daily MARKET RECORD

A boon to the grain dealer who keeps a convenient, permanent record of daily market quotations for ready reference.

This book provides spaces for recording hourly quotations on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Soybeans, Rye, and Barley. Spaces for a week's markets on a sheet; sixty sheets in a book. Order Form CND improved 97-6. Shipping Weight, 2 pounds. Price \$1.10, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

## A Trial Order

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**  
CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the semi-monthly *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions, practices and experiences of other grain and feed dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator..... Post Office.....

..... bus. State.....

Use Universal Grain Code and reduce your Tolls

## MACHINES FOR SALE

**CORN CUTTER & Grader**—has motor—used very little. 91N8, Grain & Feed Jnl's., Chicago.

**FOR SALE**—262 ft. of 1 1/4" rope in good condition. Cropsey Co-Operative Grain Co., Cropsey, Illinois.

**For Sale**—New and used hammer mills; also other milling equipment. H. H. Hussey, Box 162, Albert Lea, Minn.

**For Sale**—Forsberg separators for grain and seed. Benjamin Gerks, Sales Agent, 154 East Ave., Rochester 4, N. Y.

**FEED MIXER**—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 91N9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**HAMMER MILL** with 25-hp. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 91N10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**FEED MIXER** for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 91N11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**GRAIN TESTERS**—Three Tag-Heppenstall testers for sale. Excellent condition, recently battery eliminator equipped. Used Steinlite, A-1 condition. Fred K. Sale, 600 Board of Trade, Indianapolis 4, Ind.

**FOR SALE**—We are dismantling and reconverting a 600 Bbl. Flour Mill and Elevator that was in full operation 30 days ago. Good machinery and equipment available, including 5 Barnard & Leas Plan Sifters. Tumbler Brite, Inc., Monticello, Ind.

**FOR SALE**—Allis Chalmers 2Hi 9x24 Feed Grinder. A-1 condition. Self aligning shell type bearings, case iron feeder. Has 2 extra sets of rolls and 1 extra bearing. All rolls will be corrugated per purchasers specifications. Wagner Machine Works, 1329 Market, Denver 4, Colo.

**FOR SALE**—Going out of business. Grain elevator equipment, motors, cleaners, elevator legging with belting and buckets, hammer mill, drag chain, starting boxes, switches, everything necessary to use in the grain business. Must vacate premises. Ed. S. Falknor Grain Co., Troy, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—4 Dbl. Stands 9x18 R. A. Rolls; No. 2—8 Section Plansifter; No. 0-3/4 6 section Plansifter; No. 4 Eureka Separator Buhler drive; 2 Dbl. stands S. W. Ballbearing Rolls; Heavy Duty Friction Clutch Feed Packer. Lots of other items. T. A. McWilliams, 1460 So. 2nd St., Louisville 8, Ky.

**FOR SALE**—1—100 H.P. Fairbanks Morse semi-diesel engine, two double head attrition mills direct connected to 20 H.P. motors, one 50 H.P. Fairbanks Morse 220 volt 3 phase 60 cycle 900 R.P.M. motor, one Robert Meyers 50 H.P. 3 phase 60 cycle 220/440 volt 1200 R.P.M., D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—No. 403 Jacobson Cereal Hammer Mill with 75 Hp Fairbanks Morse Slip Ring motor direct connected; 24" Monarch Attrition Mill with 2-20 Hp Direct connected motors; 20 Hp Fairbanks Morse Dustproof, pipe ventilated motor with base, 3 Phase 60 Cycle 220 Volt 1200 RPM with compensator. All in good shape priced cheap for quick sale. J. C. Zimmerman, Roanoke, Ill.

## MACHINES WANTED

**WANTED**—One Rice Dodder Mill. State size and condition. Ainsworth Seed Company, Mason City, Ill.

**WANTED**—Small elevator and conveyors for grain. Quote sizes, conditions and price. O. C. Rudolph, Box 44, Garland, Texas.



## SCALES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—6 Bu. Automatic, Self-compensating, Type Registering Grain Scale. Good condition. J. E. Hagan Mill Mch'y, 1522 E. High St., Jefferson City, Mo.

## FOUND

FOUND! A package of Virginia Feeding stuff Inspection Tags Series C. One of these stamps must be attached to analysis tag on each package to show tax has been paid—L. M. Walker, Jr., Comm. If you can prove ownership, package is yours without cost. Lost & Found Dept. of Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

## SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches, \$2.50 per hundred, or 500 \$11.00 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

## MOTORS—GENERATORS

### ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service.

V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana

**MOTORS—PUMPS—AIR COMPRESSORS;** Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, air compressors. Largest stock in Illinois outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade. Also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner motors, Goulds pumps, Sullivan and DeVilbiss air compressors. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation Ask for Bulletin No. 23. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

We enjoy our Grain & Feed Journals very much and find it very interesting.—Ward Bean & Elvtr. Co., Farley, N. M.

## POPCORN

POPCORN FOR SALE—Truck or carlot shipments Nov. or Dec. delivery. Tanke Elevator, Avoca, Iowa.

## BEANS FOR SALE

For Sale—Cull beans in carlots. Benjamin Gerks, 154 East Ave., Rochester 4, N. Y.

**If What You Want you see  
advertised, tell the advertiser.  
If Not—Tell the Journal.**

## Grain Storage Receipts

A written receipt is indispensable to grain dealers who store grain for farmers. This receipt records the amount, kind, and grade of grain, and sets forth terms of storage as follows:

"Stored grain will be purchased at ..... per bushel under the Chicago..... future, settlement to be made on or before ..... 19.... at which date the grain described herein will be considered sold.

"Storage must be paid for at the rate of ..... for the first ..... days, and at the rate of .....c per bushel per (month, day) thereafter until sold, this charge to include fire insurance. Deterioration and shrinkage at owner's risk."

Grain Storage Receipt book contains 75 originals of goldenrod bond paper, 75 duplicates of manila, 3 sheets of carbon, and heavy, pearl-grey pressboard covers. Shipping weight, 1 lb. Order Form 16SR. Price 95c each, or 3 books for \$2.50, plus postage.

## Grain & Feed Journals

327 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.  
Consolidated

# Your Errors

How many costly errors do YOU make every day, when trying to reduce pounds to bushels, you are interrupted by a telephone call or a casual caller asks for a bid on his grain?

The last word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, with jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one weight unit at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the table for the grain being received. Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index.

# Direct Reduction Grain Tables

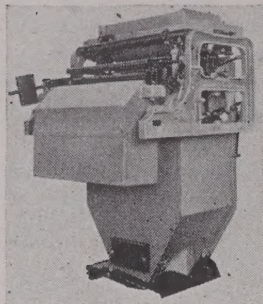
COMPILED BY GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, CHICAGO

## 32 lbs. per bushel—OATS

Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Yrs.	Wts.	Y
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### RICHARDSON Automatic Grain Shipping Scale

This dependable labor-saving scale weighs accurately all bulk free-flowing grains. A ticket-printing counter automatically records accurately each and every weighing giving you a *printed weight record* of each car or truck load. These printed weight tickets eliminate loss from shipping overweights

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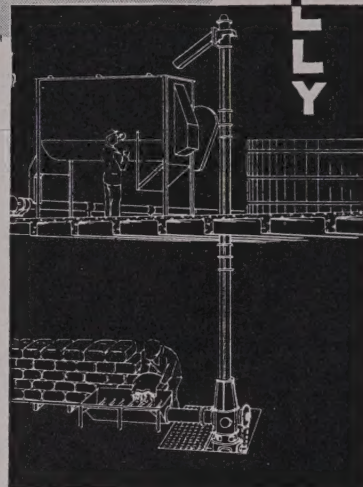
### The Only Successful Vertical Conveyor For Any Practical Height

They'll handle any free-flowing bulk material smoothly—quietly—efficiently.

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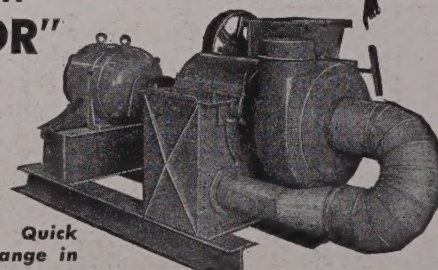
"SUPERIOR"

High Speed

FEED

GRINDER

Investigate this  
Grinder with the Quick  
Change SCREENS (change in  
15 seconds).



ROLL CRUSHERS  
PULVERIZERS  
CONVEYORS  
CRUSHERS  
FEEDERS  
MIXERS

Here is a Grinder far advanced in design to step up production of accurately ground feed to meet the demands of stock and poultry raisers.

"Data Mailed on Request"

## GRUENDLER

CRUSHER and PULVERIZER CO.

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# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED  
INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &  
GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., NOVEMBER 22, 1944

SOYBEAN growing pays the grower an unexpected dividend in ridding the land of weeds after two years cultivation of rows.

IMPROVED hybrid seed corn is in such strong demand, it is doubtful if progressive corn growers will plant any other variety in 1945. It will pay to help your patrons get hybrid seed that is well adapted to their soil and climate.

THE MODEST socialists running the CCC are not content with dominating the grain trade, so are asking an additional appropriation of the trifling sum of two billion dollars. Taxpayers will try to salvage a few pennies as souvenirs.

IMPROVED magnetic separators are helping to prolong the usefulness of the grinder as well as reducing the chance of a dust explosion which might wreck the entire plant. The large amount of metal removed has convinced many owners these separators are worth many times their cost.

HERR HITLER seems to have forgotten his home address and neglects to call at his office, so it must be that the European struggle is nearing an end.

ELEVATOR MEN of the corn belt are crying their eyes out every day because they have no driers of sufficient capacity to save the crop of their district from heating and spoiling.

FOOD is so scarce in many of the overrun nations of Europe the demand for American grain should soon be most urgent but OPA ceilings will prevent price boosting by American exporters.

WITH farmers elevators in North Dakota reporting net profits of 5 cents per bushel on grain handled during the year it is easy to see where capital will be available for needed improvements.

MACHINE corn pickers which gather a large percentage of stalks and husks, as well as more shelled corn than usual, are not contributing much to the grain buyer's peace of mind, for all such moisture promotes heating and spoiling.

BREAKING INTO AN ELEVATOR office late at night is a heinous crime in the eyes of Michigan judges, and an employee at a Peoples Elevator in Owosso has been sentenced to prison for two to fifteen years on his own confession. The fact that the culprit was employed in the elevator did not change the court's measure of his crime one iota.

GRAIN SHIPPERS who have enjoyed bureaucratic regulations and fines may favor the continuation of bureaucratic rule of their business, but it will not be tolerated after Hitler stops fighting unless the demand for the continuation of the autocratic bureaus is so overwhelming Congress will not dare to ignore the persistent appeals of the grain trade.

BULKHEAD SHIPMENTS of grain has brought unusual discounts to shippers who had previously prevented loss of their shipments by the proper construction of a bulkhead. Nailing the divisional cross boards to one or the other end of the grain doors often results in unnecessary mixing of car's contents when the terminal elevator attempts to unload the grain.

SAD TO RELATE, one Indiana elevator was permitted to burn without any effective effort being made to extinguish the flames. Three powerful pumpers from nearby towns were on the spot ready to dampen the flames, but no water was available, so the elevator full of grain was allowed to burn without interference. Elevator men having a convenient cistern full of water will chuckle over this disaster.

MISSOURI VALLEY, IOWA, has a real hero in the person of Joe Guinan, an elevator employee, who saved an ancient pedestrian from being run over by a car being switched to the elevator receiving sinks. Joe jumped onto the tracks and pulled the man out of the path of the coming car and certain death. More power to the workman of the receiving tracks. Car pulling cables and cars pulled have taken a toll of many limbs and lives.

COUNTRY FEED MILL operators are sure to resent the unusually low charges suggested by the OPA for grinding and cleaning grain. The difficulties of securing ample labor, machine repairs and lubricating oil for such plants will take all of the profit out of prices now being charged by feed mill operators. The charges generally collected throughout the corn belt have been in most cases too near the cost of operation to permit operators to realize a profit in these days of inflation.

ONE OF THE GREATEST ENCOURAGEMENTS of recent times is the testing of seed grain for next year's planting. Every experiment station of the land seems to be working over-time in a vain effort to satisfy planters as to the viability of their seed. What is more, buyers are discriminating most vigilantly in favor of seed which has been tested. All laws affecting the seed trade are designed to discourage the sale of untested seed for interstate commerce and the condemnation of seeds having low germination. Farmers are pestering their friendly elevator operators for germination tests in greater numbers than ever, and the elevator men are glad to help their patrons to surer and larger yields because high germination increases the receipts at every country elevator.

EVEN HASTY HUSKERS have been warned to avoid cribbing any corn without removing wet ears, husks and silks. Narrow cribs and ventilated cribs may save some of this damp corn from spoiling, but all of it will require vigilant watching and frequent inspection. Some corn intended for market in Minnesota has tested 40 per cent moisture. Any grain handler of experience knows full well that corn containing 25 to 30 per cent cannot be safely cribbed or shelled and loaded into cars. Portable ventilators shaped like a capital "A" and placed end to end lengthwise of crib, combined with narrow cribs, make crib storage more practical. Judging from the large receipts of damp grain in some of the central markets, a number of shippers are sure to experience such heavy losses on their shipments they are in no need of warning from us. Their own experience will insure their exercising greater caution in loading grain containing excessive moisture.



GRAIN DEALERS with large inventories of side line merchandise may be forced to take a heavy loss on stocks held when peace is declared.

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 9240 prohibits payment of a double time for Sunday and holiday work unless the worker puts in seven consecutive days during the week, according to a decision of the Department of Labor, but Buffalo elevator workers have obtained exemption from this ruling. Many workmen in the past have refused to work except on Saturday and Sunday and holidays because they like the double time pay. Naturally employers object to the extra expense and try to have their essential work completed during the standard working week.

A STRIKE of 350 employees of the Corn Products Refining Co. at Kansas City because one disloyal workman had been given two weeks layoff for playing cards on company time. The loss caused of deterioration of fifty-five thousand bushels of corn in cars which could not be unloaded was about equal to the loss of wages of the strikers. When labor unions are required to incorporate and stand responsible for their unreasonable interference with commerce and industry, all will hesitate to strike without real justification.

NO COUNTRY grain merchant who merchandises side lines has any excuse for carrying a ledger full of old, slow accounts. The Federal Reserve system has insisted that all accounts sixty days past due be considered in default and further credit be denied. Never before has any merchant been in a better position to collect all of his old accounts than now, because the income of all farmers and feeders is more profitable than for many years past. The only way to get these slow accounts in balance is to refuse further credit extension and employ a local lawyer. Collect them now before the close of the war ends our period of easy money.

OPERATORS OF COUNTRY ELEVATORS and their employees will be deeply interested in a meeting of the WLB in New York next month to make another effort at clearly defining the "area of production." The natural limitation of the area of production of grain delivered to an elevator varies with local markets and the shipping facilities of these markets. Lines of railroads penetrating large agricultural areas naturally include many more farmers and a larger acreage than an area of production like the state of Illinois which is traversed by so many railroads no farm is far from rail shipping facilities. To start with, the area of production is hardly a reasonable description for limiting the wages of anybody, not even a Congressman from Rhode Island or Texas.

ACCIDENTS OCCUR with unusual frequency since experienced elevator helpers have gone to war and doubtless many more will occur unless a more persistent effort is made by employers to warn inexperienced workers of the hazards of moving machinery.

DISTRICT OR group meetings continue to attract most encouraging attendance by members of the trade who are deeply interested in trying problems. The information obtained from these local conferences is generally most helpful and the more active participation each attendant takes in the proceedings, the more benefits are all to derive from the meeting.

BURGLARS ARE reported so infrequently these days we are wondering if they are being discouraged by the lack of valuable property to carry off. One burglar who entered a Topeka, Kansas, plant found only an old pipe that seems to have been of sufficient value to carry away. So many country towns are still without banking facilities, midnight marauders may be laboring under the impression that money is still being kept in elevator offices.

### A Real Innovation

Hoosier elevator operators are to be given an opportunity to go to college and get a special training in the efficient merchandising of farm supplies and farm service. We feel certain all of the enterprising operators of Indiana elevators will be more than glad to take advantage of the opportunity for improving their service to their farm patrons.

The course will open Jan. 2 at Purdue University.

### Permits Needed Before Loading Cars

Shippers who have hastily loaded cars with corn and beans containing an excessive amount of moisture before they have obtained a shipping permit are courting disaster. All railroads are badly handicapped by lack of proper equipment and labor to furnish prompt delivery of shipments, and attempting to make a shipment without a permit is most hazardous because few country elevators have receiving facilities for unloading cars bulging with hot grain.

Many shipments of both corn and beans have arrived recently at destination in bad condition, and, before cars could be switched to an unloading elevator or a drier, the grain heats badly and is most difficult to unload.

Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service has warned farmers against even cribbing new corn containing excessive moisture and has repeatedly advised leaving corn on the stalk until it becomes more mature and the percentage of moisture is greatly reduced.

### Buying Margins Must Be Increased

If country elevator operators are to continue in business without fear of an urgent visit from the sheriff they must insist on a more liberal margin on all purchases in order to avoid losses. All expenses and hazards of elevator operations are greater than ever. Increased cost of labor and supplies and the difficulty of finding a profitable market for the farmers' crops are greater than ever because cars are scarce and hard to obtain and newly gathered crops contain excessive moisture.

The obtaining of repairs or new machinery is so difficult as to be disconcerting. Added to the other difficulties are the finding of profitable markets. The ceiling prices of the OPA and the multiplicity of rules and regulations of the many bureaus, boards and commissions now dominating the grain trade present more trying problems. Margins on all grains and beans have long been too narrow under normal conditions, but if the country shipper is to do business under greatly inflated values of everything he needs to continue in business, margins must be increased. The folly of attempting to do business today under old margins is surely suicidal.

### Numerous Elevator Fires Call for More Vigilant Inspections

Notwithstanding the army of field inspectors who have long been trained in the reduction of fire hazards by the fire insurance companies, the number of fires in grain elevators and mills recently has been most alarming and the losses call upon the owners, operators and employees of every food storage plant to exercise every precaution against known fire hazards by increasing their care of all machinery so as to prevent the destruction of food handling plants and their contents.

Among the usual list of causes of elevator fires some of them told of in our news columns include an overheated clutch in a grain drag; spontaneous combustion in a coal shed, another in a bin of cobs; fires traceable direct to overheated motors. So many elevators are loaded to capacity these days that it is important that everyone employed at each plant be on a constant lookout for fire and its causes.

While the employer often loses his elevator and considerable grain, the employee generally loses his job. Frequent inspections by the entire working force of every elevator has, and often will, prevent fire and reduce losses.

FARM STORED grain is arriving at country elevators with more than the usual infestation of destructive insects. This calls for close inspection of every lot received and thoro fumigation when any trace of bugs is found.



## Excessive Moisture in Iowa Corn

A. J. Loveland, chairman of the Iowa State A.A.A., says: "It's dangerous to pile up corn having too high a moisture content, especially with the kind of weather we've been having."

Moisture content of the Iowa crop on Oct. 10 was 33.4 per cent, 6 per cent higher than the 1943 average on that date and almost 10 per cent greater than the 10-year average, figures of Federal Meteorologist Charles Reed showed.

Loveland declared: "When the corn loan program starts in December, corn having more than 20.5 per cent moisture won't be eligible for sealing."

## Quality of 1944 Soybean Crop

The quality of the 1944 soybean crop, as indicated by the October inspections, is above average but somewhat below the excellent 1943 crop, according to inspectors' reports to the Grain Products Branch of the War Food Administration. Of the new crop, 87 per cent graded No. 2 or better compared with 95 per cent in October last season.

Receipts of soybeans inspected in October, the first month of the 1944-45 season, were slightly less than for the same month a year ago, and totaled 31,730 cars compared with 33,272 cars in October 1943. Ninety-nine per cent of the inspections classed as Yellow in October both seasons. Inspections of soybeans in October included the equivalent of about 441 cars inspected as truck lot receipts. Soybeans: Inspected Receipts, October 1944, in carlots<sup>1</sup>.

Class	Grade				Sample	Total Oct., 1944
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4		
Yellow	17,850	9,772	3,350	463	128	31,563
Green	4	11	4	1	—	20
Brown	—	1	—	1	—	2
Black	2	1	4	4	—	11
Mixed	31	64	31	7	1	134
Total cars	17,887	9,849	3,389	476	129	31,730
Percent-ages	56	31	11	2	0	100
Oct., 1943 Cars	24,041	7,607	1,238	186	200	
Percent-ages	72	23	4	0	1	

<sup>1</sup>Truck receipts converted to carlots on basis of 1,650 bushels equal 1 carlot.

## WFA Announces 1945 Production Program

The 1945 national production program, suggesting about the same total crop acreage as was planted this year, to be submitted to state agricultural leaders for their determination of state goals at meetings beginning Nov. 20, has been announced by War Food Administrator Marvin Jones.

"The food production job for next year will be as important to the war and to the peace as it was in 1944. Some shifts in the pattern of production will be needed in line with changing demand situations, but the total needs will continue to be great. We must make certain that we have plenty for our armed forces, for civilians, for our Allies and for relief needs.

"To allow a margin of safety in case of adverse weather, and to assure maintenance of our reserve stocks, we will need to plant about the same total acreage as in 1944. We cannot risk the possibility of a shortage."

Suggested total crop acreages for 1945, although smaller than the goals for 1944, amounts to nearly 364 million acres, as compared with an estimated 360 million planted acres in 1944. The individual goals provide a continuance of 1944 levels for most of the more important crops. Goals are somewhat below 1944 plantings for some crops and somewhat above 1944 in a few cases where prospective demand still requires adjustments upward.

Livestock goals call for slight increases in

number of pigs farrowed, in milk production, and in cattle slaughter. They suggest a decrease of about 16 per cent in egg production.

After the states have determined their individual production goals, the War Food Administration will announce the resulting national totals. If the demand situation changes materially before planting time, WFA will suggest desirable modifications in state and national goal levels.

### CROP GOALS FOR 1945 ACREAGE

Commodity	Planted Acreage (Thousands)		
	1935-39 Average	1944 Indicated	1945 Goal
Wheat	73,235	66,705	67,640
Rye	3,699	2,325	2,515
Rice	1,007	1,490	1,400
Dry Beans	1,917	2,340	2,340
Dry Peas	281	746	457
Soybeans for Beans	3,042	10,688	10,688
Flaxseed	1,938	3,285	5,000
Peanuts, Grown Alone	2,173	4,169	4,000
Broomcorn	317	372	370
Sugar Beets	892	646	951
Sugar Cane (except sirup)	287	304	337

## Washington News

Flour exports to Cuba will be subsidized at the rate of \$1.35 per 100 lbs., as the initial rate, subject to change.

Hearings will be held in New York City in December and January on the definition of area of production, as determining exemption of employees of an establishment from the wage and hour regulations.

Release of the Puerto Rican flour trade from emergency war-time controls will be sought by a special committee of the Millers National Federation headed by Gaylord C. Whipple, export manager of the Quaker Oats Co.

The Washington office of the O.P.A. has approved a ruling by the Kansas City office that grain brokers may not charge more than the mark-ups allowed in recent grain ceiling regulations, even tho the price is not at the ceiling.

Senator Thomas of Oklahoma has introduced a bill at the request of Texas farm officials providing for a two-price system in the sale of farm products at home and abroad. Mr. Thomas is slated for the chairmanship of the Senate agricultural committee.

Senator Pepper of Florida has sponsored a resolution instructing the War Labor Board to consider a wage of 65 cents per hour as the minimum necessary to eliminate sub-standard conditions. A Senate sub-committee on Nov. 17 heard testimony from workers stating they could not make ends meet on present incomes.

The War Food Administration announced Nov. 17 that until further notice export prices of cotton will be determined on the basis of domestic prices, less 4 cents per pound, gross weight. As provided in the 1944 C.C.C. cotton export Form 1, the export price of cotton will be the average price of the 10 spot market for middling 15/16 inch on the day that C.C.C. is notified of the export sale plus 60 points to convert the price of a Group B warehouse location, less the above export differential.

Distillers are no longer required to use a minimum of 10 per cent rye or granular rye flour for fourth-quarter production of industrial alcohol, the War Production Board reported Nov. 14. The use of grain sorghums and soft winter wheat for industrial alcohol production remains unrestricted, according to WPB. Prohibition on the use of corn continues. WFA has requested that the largest possible use be made of grain sorghums, which are currently in liberal supply, and that the use of soft wheat be minimized.

The Dominion bureau of statistics says Canada may be called upon this year to take over wheat markets formerly supplied by Australia, which is expected to reap its smallest crop since 1919.

## Corn Loan Program Ready

Marvin Jones, war food administrator, has signed and submitted to Fred M. Vinson, economic stabilization director, the schedule governing loans on the 1944 crop of corn.

Changes in the ceilings are being considered at the same time by the Office of Price Administration.

## Bean Picking Not Agricultural Labor

The Supreme Court of Michigan on May 17, 1944, ruled against the Minor Walton Bean Co. and held the company was not exempt from the requirements of the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Act and had to pay the tax thereunder.

The suit arose on the application of Ina Willis for compensation. She was employed in 1940 as a bean picker in the elevator at Charlot, Mich., to remove culls, off-color beans and foreign substances. For her work on small-belt machines she was paid 7 cents per pound for the tare or package she removed from the beans. For her work on large belt machines she was paid 25 cents an hour. The tare or package was sold to farmers for feed or given away.

Her employment was terminated in March, 1941, and in April of that year she filed claim for benefits under the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Act.

On May 9 her claim was denied by the commission and on reconsideration was again denied June 11, 1941. On appeal a referee of the commission reversed the ruling and decided she was entitled to benefits. The company appealed from the referee's decision to the appeal board which on Nov. 19, 1942, affirmed the referee's decision. The Circuit Court of Eaton County reversed the appeal board, which board then appealed to the Supreme Court of the state which decided against Minor Walton Company by a five to three decision.

The question was whether employees in the elevator cleaning the beans received from the farm are engaged in "farm or agricultural labor."

Justice Wiest said: "The bean company bought and owned the beans, and labor thereafter thereon was by an employee of the company in behalf of its commercial industry and in no sense an incident to ordinary farming operations or agricultural labor."

"I hold that where a farmer raises a field of beans and, when threshed, takes the machine-run to an elevator, receives pay for the same, the elevator stores the beans with many other like purchases, later cleans them for market and, in this industrial process, employs workmen, as a matter of law his workmen so employed are not engaged in farm or agricultural labor. The judgment should be reversed."

The dissenting justices leaned on the Federal Social Security Act for a definition of agricultural labor, which definition as of Jan. 1, 1940, included in agricultural labor "all services performed in planting, drying, packing, packaging, processing, freezing, grading, storing or delivering to storage or to market or to carrier for transportation to market any agricultural commodity \* \* \* not after delivery to a terminal market for distribution for consumption."

The majority of the court held that the Federal act could not be read into the Michigan statutes. The result is that labor is classified in two ways in Michigan, one for the purpose of the Unemployment Compensation Act and the other for the collection of federal taxes. The bean pickers are exempt from taxation under the Federal law, but not under the state law.—14 N. W. Rep. (2d) 524.

Canadian wheat amounting to 100,000 tons in bulk and 25,000 tons in bags was purchased last week by the U. S. Army for military relief in liberated countries.



# Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

## Official Grades of Hay?

**Grain & Feed Journals:** I note that hay is referred to as Choice Timothy or No. 1 Timothy. Does this indicate that Choice Timothy is better than No. 1 Timothy hay?—Henry Kracke, St. Albans, N. Y.

**Ans.:** Such words as choice and fancy are not used in the official grades for hay. There are four grades of hay, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and sample. There is no official grade of Choice Timothy. The grade factors are percentage of green color and percentage of foreign material.

The grades were formulated by the National Hay Ass'n and later adopted by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Inspection is optional, made if called for; and not compulsory as on grain shipped interstate.

## County Agents Not Merchandisers?

**Grain & Feed Journals:** I understand the county agent here has ordered pellets to Scott County co-operatives, of which we have two, one an oil company and the other handling general merchandise.

Neither of these places had anything ordered. One truck load of 10 tons of pellets drove into the oil company. Finally they called the county agent and he knew what to do with the load. Has he the right to handle feed?

What is the law, if any, in regard to county agents ordering feed such as soybean meal or pellets or cottonseed products and moving them to retail trade?—W. R. Stevenson, Scott City, Kan.

**Ans.:** County agents derive their authority from the Smith-Lever Act of Congress. Their salaries are paid in part by the federal government, the state and county; and sometimes local organizations contribute.

They are teachers. As stated by a Secretary of Agriculture, "They may not properly act as organizers of farmers ass'ns, conduct membership campaigns, edit organization publications, manage co-operative business enterprises, engage in commercial activities, act as financial or business agents."

The Scott County agent may have erred thru ignorance of the limitation on his activities, and will probably desist when his attention is called to the act of Congress. If he does not, his unwarranted transactions should be called to the attention of the Director of Extension Work, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Congress said, "Co-operative extension work shall consist of the giving of instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to persons not attending or resident in said colleges in the several communities and imparting to such persons thru field demonstrations, publications and otherwise, and this work shall be carried on in such manner as shall be mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the state agricultural college or colleges receiving the benefits."

## Where to Obtain Methionine?

**Grain & Feed Journals:** We are interested in purchasing the product methionine. Where might we purchase this item?—Syler & Syler, W. J. Cripe, mgr., Nappanee, Ind.

**Ans.:** Methionine is one of the many essential amino acids found in protein feeds. It is made and sold by Merck & Co., Inc., of Rahway, N. J., also at 110 N. Franklin St., Chicago. The price is 78 cents per gram in lots of one gram, and 74 cents per gram in lots of 5 grams.

## Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Nov. 27. Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Fort Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Ia.

Nov. 28, 29. Texas Seedsmen's Ass'n, Texas Hotel, Fort Worth, Tex.

Nov. 30, Dec. 1. American Marketing Ass'n, Special Wartime Conference, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 7.—Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, Inc., banquet, Winthrop Hotel, Tacoma, Wash.

Dec. 12, 13. North Carolina Seedsmen's Ass'n, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh, N. C.

Jan. 4, 5. Midwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Kansas City, Mo.

Jan. 15. Farm Seed Division of American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 15, 16. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minn.

Jan. 18, 19, 20. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa at the Hotel Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia.

Jan. 22, 23. Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Inc., Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind.

Feb. 6, 7. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 6, 7, 8. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Hotel Metropole, Fargo, N. D.

Feb. 13, 14, 15. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

June 4, 5. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 18, 19, 20. American Seed Trade Association, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

## O.P.A. Enforcement

North Platte, Neb. — Tony Trettenero, Scottsbluff trucker, paid a judgment of \$537.32 recently in connection with alleged sales of corn at above-ceiling prices, according to Charles Smhra, District O.P.A. Director. Dwight W. Dahlman, O.P.A. associate enforcement attorney, filed the complaint in connection with the sale of 5,133 bus. of No. 2 yellow shelled corn to feeders of Scottsbluff and vicinity on which alleged overcharges amounted to \$358.21.—G. M. H. (Amendment 1 to MPR 552).—W. W. Cummings sec'y Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

## C.C.C. Wheat Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation through Nov. 11, 1944, had completed 118,929 loans on 152,959,072 bus of 1944 wheat in the amount of \$210,945,659.62. The average amount advanced was \$1,379 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations. On the same date last year 111,307, loans had been completed on 113,725,610 bus. Loans by States follow:

States of Origin	No. of Loans	Farm Stored (bushels)	Warehouse Stored (bushels)	Amount Advanced
Calif.	132	354,903	218,860	\$ 859,435.48
Colo.	1,042	368,478	1,504,578	2,623,625.35
Del.	609	10,215	318,811	534,313.36
Idaho	3,296	1,133,327	5,147,893	8,049,832.40
Ill.	158	16,595	78,538	141,445.81
Ind.	209	25,809	44,766	103,298.26
Iowa	107	119,078	27,246	204,288.47
Kans.	20,956	5,173,856	20,219,771	36,105,435.06
Ky.	387	.....	310,298	470,980.82
Md.	2,816	28,576	1,473,097	2,432,943.06
Mich.	1,328	271,947	249,310	750,967.39
Minn.	5,035	602,303	2,011,655	3,662,080.95
Mo.	804	9,670	437,870	652,147.03
Mont.	6,068	3,833,701	6,444,485	13,006,769.07
Nebr.	2,832	1,076,538	1,804,012	4,025,702.40
N. J.	122	.....	56,642	60,095.11
N. Mex.	286	131,487	369,669	745,634.77
N. Y.	463	34,646	170,972	337,124.16
N. C.	8	3,381	.....	5,331.06
N. D.	26,646	8,525,475	15,404,048	32,428,085.91
Ohio	1,319	114,338	556,366	1,016,078.28
Okla.	14,616	1,678,784	14,508,488	22,604,940.89
Ore.	2,679	1,407,843	7,750,853	12,399,275.62
Penn.	1,196	30,729	280,161	650,883.64
S. D.	7,103	1,698,378	3,292,491	6,865,361.63
Tenn.	366	.....	177,755	262,352.28
Texas	11,969	2,556,497	20,822,847	33,959,479.95
Utah	315	646,371	338,336	1,269,852.25
Va.	346	40,325	93,740	212,280.14
Wash.	5,474	1,790,644	16,845,567	24,183,674.48
W. Va.	7	4,195	.....	6,451.08
Wyo.	185	170,665	61,183	315,493.41
Totals	118,929	31,858,754	121,100,318	\$210,945,659.62



## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley in cents per bushel and for grain sorghums per cwt. for December delivery have been as follows:

		Wheat											
		Option	High	Low	Nov. 9	Nov. 10	Nov. 11	Nov. 12	Nov. 13	Nov. 14	Nov. 15	Nov. 16	Nov. 17
Chicago	173 1/2	147	164 1/4	164 1/4	164 1/4	165 1/4	164 1/4	165 1/4	165 1/4	165 1/4	165 1/4	165 1/4	165 1/4
Minneapolis	161 1/4	143	155 1/4	155 1/4	156 1/4	157 1/4	156 1/4	157 1/4	156 1/4	157 1/4	157 1/4	158 1/4	158 1/4
Kansas City	160 3/4	146 1/4	155 1/4	155 1/4	156 1/4	156 1/4	156 1/4	156 1/4	156 1/4	156 1/4	156 1/4	156 1/4	156 1/4
Duluth, durum	161	150	156	156 1/4	156 1/4	157 1/4	156 1/4	157 1/4	156 1/4	157 1/4	157 1/4	158 1/4	158 1/4
Milwaukee	169	147 1/4	164 1/4	164 1/4	164 1/4	165 1/4	164 1/4	165 1/4	164 1/4	165 1/4	165 1/4	165 1/4	165 1/4
		Corn											
Chicago	116	105 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	107 1/4	109	109 1/4
Kansas City	113	99 1/2	104 1/4	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/4	101 1/4	100 1/4	101 1/4	102	101 1/4
		Rye											
Chicago	131 1/2	93 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2
Minneapolis	120 1/2	91 1/4	110 1/4	109 1/4	109 1/4	109 1/4	106 3/4	106 3/4	106 3/4	106 3/4	107 1/2	106 3/4	107 1/2
Winnipeg	113 1/4	88	110 1/2	111	111 1/4	112 1/2	109 1/2	110	108 1/2	107 3/4	107 3/4	106 3/4	106 3/4
		Oats											
Chicago	77 1/2	55	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	65 1/4	64 1/4	65 1/4	64 1/4	63 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/4	65
		Barley											
Chicago	116 1/2	93 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105	105 1/2	105 1/2	106
		Grain Sorghum											
Kansas City	190	160	171	171 1/4	171	169	164	166 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/4	164	162	160

## A Thanksgiving Prayer

Lord of our land, our flag, and our people;  
God of our farm, the city, the steeple;  
Knit our fingers in suppliants' kind,  
Give us serenity and peace of mind,  
As we search our hearts the words we find.

These are the words we send unto Thee  
From the lips of a nation unbowed and free:  
"In the breadth of Thy mercy guard our men  
On trackless desert, on mountain and fen,  
Clothe them in faith and keep them, Amen."

This, then, is our prayer on the day we give thanks:  
Look kindly upon them, aloft and in ranks.  
Be Thou a pillar by day and a flame in the night,  
Strengthen their arms, God; lead them aright.  
The Lord is their Shepherd, their hope, and their light.

—David Soibelman.



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

### Seeking Tax Equality for All Business

*Grain & Feed Journals:* The Bureau of Internal Revenue is tabulating the information contained in returns which have been received from 60,000 tax-exempt organizations under the provisions of the 1943 Revenue Bill.

Data relating to income other than from dues and other legal sources are being sent to the Legislative Staff of the Congressional Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation. The Committee may call for individual returns as it requires them.

Senator George, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, is quoted as emphasizing the need for taxing competitive profits of farm cooperatives in their ownership and operation of grain elevators, electric companies, and so on, and from the leasing of buildings owned by labor unions.

Cooperative representatives from many states and half a dozen foreign countries attended the Centennial Cooperative Congress of the Cooperative League in Chicago. The program included sessions on cooperation and religion, school and college work, post-war plans, taxation, consumer cooperation in cities, etc.

Percy S. Brown, executive director of the Edward A. Filene Goodwill Fund, advocated the accumulation of reserves for post-war development; and Harland H. Allen, consulting economist, urged increased ownership of factories and merchandising establishments by consumer cooperatives.

Articles of incorporation of the Japanese-American association at Rivers, Arizona, were cancelled by the Arizona Corporation Commission on the ground that although the association had been incorporated under the non-profit law, its articles of incorporation provided for return of patronage refunds to members, which, the Commission ruled, removed the association from the category of "non-profit corporation as contemplated by our laws."

The French government has taken steps toward converting French industry into a cooperative economy. Industries are being requisitioned with the owners' rights provisionally reserved, and the French communists are demanding that mixed management committees be set up in a proportion of nine workers to one owner.

The Eastern Cooperative League proposes a five-year plan to make cooperatives "a major social and economic force in post-war America." Objectives are to triple memberships of retail units; to increase size of retail units; to double the number of member societies; to multiply by five the wholesale's volume; to add such lines of merchandising as appliances, house furnishings, petroleum products and food stuffs; to launch cooperative housing and health programs; to back the whole program with educational and field services.

The Farm Credit Administration's "News for Cooperatives," in the October, 1944, issue, tells, by example, how to turn a tax-paying stock company into a tax-exempt cooperative, thus setting itself up in opposition to the Treasury Department, which presumably is trying to raise money by taxes to pay for the war.—Ben C. McCabe, President, National Tax Equality Ass'n, Minneapolis, Minn.

Bulgaria reports abundant rains, and sowing is going on day and night to get in the desired acreage.

### The Wheat Situation

The general supply and demand prospects for 1944-45 remain essentially unchanged from earlier estimates. The crop indicated on the basis of Oct. 1 condition at 1,109 million bushels is only slightly below the indication of a month and two months earlier. On the basis of present (Oct. 28) prospects, imports will be sharply below those in 1943-44. With a carry-over last July of 315 million bushels, prospective supplies may total about 1,450 million bushels. The 1944-45 domestic distribution may be about as follows, in million bushels: Food 550, seed 83, industrial use 90, and feed 275. The two items of greatest uncertainty are feed and exports. On the basis of these estimates, allowing for a substantial increase in exports during the current season, a carry-over next July not greatly different from the 315 million bushels last July is indicated.

The 1944 world wheat production, excluding Soviet Russia and China, is apparently the largest since 1939, altho only moderately above the crop in 1943. A large increase in North America more than offsets declines in Europe, India and North Africa, and the prospective smaller outturns in the Southern Hemisphere countries. Estimated production in Europe is below last year, and below the pre-war average for the fifth consecutive year.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

### Dangers of Inflation

We need to be reminded again that altho supply and demand, in many areas, are diminishing the danger of runaway prices, the basic forces which produce price inflation are present in the greatest degree ever known in our history. The amounts of currency and bank credit outstanding are far greater than ever before, and the government deficits are larger.

Programs of government spending to combat deflation cannot be resorted to without levying taxes which will depress enterprise and restrict production, or carrying on deficit financing and adding constantly to the inflationary menace. The real area of danger is not in the price and market outlook, but in fiscal and wage policy.

The most effective attack on the inflationary danger is to facilitate reconversion, free the industries as early as possible and as completely as possible to produce and add to the supply of goods, curtail government spending, and resist the pressures of groups for assumed advantages which only unbalance cost and price relationships and block trade. This is also the formula for encouraging enterprise and maintaining employment. The argument that curtailment of government spending and acceptance of natural price adjustments is deflationary is not persuasive.

If price adjustments are in order buyers will hold off to some extent, but the danger in the present situation is not that buyers will hold off, but that they may throw aside restraint. In the long run more business will come forward at lower prices. Business investment would be stimulated by a lower level of costs, because high costs of plant and equipment mean permanently higher costs for the product, which business men are reluctant to assume.—National City Bank of New York.

The third estimate of the 1944 corn crop in Argentina is 343,683,000 bus., which is above the average.

### C.C.C. 1944 Loan Rates

WHEAT, 90 per cent of parity, average \$1.35 per bushel at the farm, available until Dec. 31 on farm or warehouse stored.

CORN, farm stored, 85% of parity as of Oct. 1, 1944, available from Dec. 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945.

RYE, 75c for No. 2 or No. 3, solely on test weight, on farm or in warehouse, until Dec. 31, 1944. Deduction of 7c on warehouse stored rye.

BARLEY, 90c per bushel for No. 1 on Pacific slope, 85c in other states, on farm or in warehouses. Deduction of 7c on warehouse stored.

SOYBEANS, \$2.04 per bu. to farmers for green and yellow of 1944 crop, No. 2 delivered to country elevators. Available to Jan. 31, 1945.

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on farm or in warehouse for No. 2, \$1 in Arizona and California, and 95c in other states.

FLAXSEED on farm or in warehouses at \$2.95 basis Minneapolis for No. 1, 25c less for No. 2, per bu., until Oct. 1, 1944, or Jan. 31, 1945.

### D. O. Aller President-Elect Omaha Grain Exchange

Mr. D. O. Aller has served the Omaha Grain Exchange as vice-president and director prior to being elected president of the Exchange.

A partner in the firm of Butler Welsh Grain Co. of Omaha, Mr. Aller has been in the milling and grain trade since 1916, when he was employed by the Crete Mills at Crete, Nebr., under his father, the late C. L. Aller.

In 1922 he was employed by Black Brothers Flour Mills at Beatrice, Nebr., as traffic manager and grain buyer. He stayed with this firm until he joined Butler Welsh Grain Co. as a grain merchandiser in 1928. In 1942 Mr. Aller was made a member of the Butler Welsh Grain Co.

"Dud" Aller is well and favorably known in the grain trade. He has many friends in the trade and gives freely of his time to the promotion of the welfare of the grain trade.



D. O. Aller, President Elect, Omaha Grain Exchange



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Holton, Kan.—The Rock Island Elevator reports that new corn has begun to come in and is of good yield and quality.—G. M. H.

Astoria, Ore.—Clatsop county this year produced 65 per cent of the nation's bent grass seed, of which the entire state of Oregon produces 80 per cent.—F. K. H.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 14.—Fall sown winter wheat and pasture conditions range from uneven or short in east-central and southern Illinois to average or better elsewhere.—Illinois Crop Report.

Fairfax, Okla., Nov. 14.—Had lots of rain; some corn sprouting in field; otherwise quality is good but carries high moisture. Haven't had a killing frost year and until we do this trouble will continue.—Fairfax Feed & Grain Co.

Winchester, Ind., Nov. 18.—Wheat is looking wonderful, the rains of the last few weeks have done wonders to it and the last sowing is coming up nicely to a perfect stand with larger acreage than Eastern Indiana has had for several years.—P. E. Goodrich, President.

Klamath Falls, Ore., Nov. 7.—One of the finest barley crops in years was harvested this year from the Klamath basin, totaling well over 800,000 sacks. Among the well known firms who secured the bulk of the crop were Anheuser-Busch Co., represented by Klamath Basin Co. operative; the Tulalake Continental Grain Co.—F. K. H.

Russell, Kan.—Many fields of wheat here are showing red rust, especially early-planted wheat and volunteer, according to reports from farmers. Old timers state that this is the first time they ever saw red rust on wheat in the fall. Cattle which have grazed on this wheat have their noses smeared red with the rust when they come in at night.—G. M. H.—Other girls use a lip stick to paint their kisser.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 10.—Generally speaking, the condition of fall wheat, winter barley, and rye is excellent, although some fields have suffered from lack of sufficient moisture. Aggregate acreages of fall-sown crops appear to be about normal, although some reduction is reported from scattered areas. New seedlings look quite promising but are reported as spotty and below average in the counties of Prince Edward, Kent, Glengarry and Renfrew.—Ontario Dept. of Agr.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Nov. 10.—Sorghums are maturing under the most favorable conditions that have existed for years. Production on Nov. 1 is estimated at 13,326,000 bus. compared with 11,947,000 a month ago, only 5,355,000 a year ago, and 7,784,000 for the ten-year average. The indicated yield of 14.5 bus. per acre, is the highest reported in more than twenty years. This compares with 9.0 bus. produced per acre last year and a 10.0 bus. average yield for the ten years preceding 1943.—K. D. Blood, Donald D. Pittman, Agri. Statisticians.

Dodge City, Kan., Nov. 11.—The Kansas wheat crop is reported in excellent condition. Almost the entire acreage is up and presenting a wonderful surface prospect. We are told that subsoil moisture is somewhat lacking in some of the western and northern counties, but even those areas are considered satisfactory should normal rainfall occur during the winter and spring months. From what we have seen of the crop, the overall picture is considerably better than it was at this time last year.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Assn.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 10.—The corn crop is estimated at 112,608,000 bus. or the largest since 1932 and may be compared with 84,318,000 bus. produced last year and 44,701,000 bus., the 10-year (1932-43) average. Of the 1944 production, it is estimated that 74 per cent or 83,330,000 bus. is yellow corn, 22 per cent or 24,774,000 bus. white and 4 per cent or 4,504,000 bus. of some other color than yellow or white. Wheat made excellent growth during the month but by Nov. 1, top-soil was becoming dry over most of the state. Volunteer and early seeded wheat are furnishing good pasture for livestock.—Kansas State Board of Agri.

LeRoy, Kan., Nov. 21.—Soybeans yield, 20-25 bu.; moisture, 12 per cent, test 57 lbs.; corn, yield, 40 bus.; moisture, 14 per cent.—Moore & Son, C. J. Moore.

New Carlisle, Ind., Nov. 21.—Corn 30 bus. per acre, light weight; soybeans 10 bus., 55 test, 12 moisture.—New Carlisle Roller Mills, successor of Farmers Grain Co.

Lohrville, Ia., Nov. 21.—Our beans are all combined; mostly averaged 20 to 25 bu., good quality, No. 1, 55.5 lb. per bu. Corn is making about 60 to 70 bus. per acre; is good quality, very little damage, but moisture higher than normal, about 19.5 on average fields but much higher on late planted fields; weight per bu. 56 lbs.—Farmers Elevator Co., C. B. Parker, mgr.

## Contents of Popcorn Packages Reduced

Specific dollar-and-cent prices for all classes of sellers of manufactured popcorn products, seasoned, cheese-coated, and caramel-coated popcorn have been announced by the Office of Price Administration. Historical price lines are maintained, but an adjustment in price is made by decreasing the net contents of consumer-size packages, in which form most of the popcorn products reach the public.

## Buckwheat Production

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reports the production of buckwheat in 1944 in bushels as follows, with 1943 production in parentheses:

Pennsylvania, 3,140,000 (2,508,000); New York, 3,060,000 (3,274,000); Minnesota, 900,000 (442,000); Michigan, 560,000 (800,000); Wisconsin, 432,000 (261,000); Ohio, 287,000 (350,000); West Virginia, 187,000 (209,000); Maine, 126,000 (140,000); Indiana, 180,000 (196,000); Virginia, 116,000 (98,000); and Maryland, 105,000 (105,000).

Total production in the United States is 9,551,000 bus. and yield per acre 17.9 bus., against a production of 8,830,000 bus. and a yield of 17.5 in 1943.

## Sorghum and Bean Production

Washington, D. C.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following preliminary estimates of production as of Nov. 1:

State	Yield per acre		Production	
	1943	1944	1943	1944
	Bushels	Preliminary	Thousand Bushels	Preliminary
Mo.	19.0	21.0	958	760
S. Dak.	9.0	17.0	1,031	933
Nebr.	14.4	19.0	1,691	1,034
Kans.	14.5	25.0	11,189	14,500
Okla.	9.0	14.5	7,784	5,355
Texas	16.5	17.5	33,790	71,817
Colo.	12.7	16.0	1,160	1,707
N. Mex.	8.5	15.0	2,218	1,422
Ariz.	34.0	34.0	820	1,360
Calif.	37.0	36.0	4,504	4,070
U. S.	15.5	19.0	65,362	103,168

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS				
	1943	1944	1943	1944
Ohio	21.0	16.5	7,195	27,993
Ind.	18.5	16.0	9,479	27,084
Ill.	20.5	21.0	32,508	70,602
Mich.	15.5	14.0	687	1,596
Minn.	13.5	16.5	734	3,321
Iowa	19.5	20.0	10,093	39,332
Mo.	15.5	18.0	1,678	8,696
N. C.	9.0	10.5	1,793	2,313
Miss.	12.0	12.0	566	1,704
Ark.	9.5	16.0	905	2,536
Other states	10.7	13.1	3,206	10,585
U. S.	18.1	18.1	68,771	195,762

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE				
	Pounds	Thousand	100-lb. bags	
Maine	1,080	780	88	65
N. Y.	990	580	1,225	1,119
Mich.	830	600	4,418	5,121
Minn.	630	660	17	50
Nebr.	1,150	1,200	239	920
Mont.	930	1,100	241	549
Idaho	1,530	1,450	1,611	2,479
Wyo.	1,230	1,300	630	1,378
Colo.	615	600	1,406	3,118
N. Mex.	330	350	637	792
Ariz.	600	420	50	84
Utah	1,000	440	30	100
Wash.	1,100	960	21	44
Calif.	1,169	1,147	4,470	5,169
U. S.	880.1	782.1	15,133	21,123

## Are Brokers Fees Taxable?

The Cannon Valley Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn., has brought suit to recover from the government taxes paid on broker-age fees.

The Treasury Department collected social security taxes on the theory that the brokers are employees, ever since 1941.

The company holds that brokers are independent contractors and therefore not subject to social security deductions. As the firm exercises no control over the broker, who maintains his own office and office staff, he cannot be considered an employee.

## Proper Coopering for Bulkhead Shipments

In some instances country shippers nail the bulkhead to the end of the regular grain doors that are placed in all cars loaded with grain.

This creates a mix of grains when the terminal elevator removes the regular grain door thus causing a discount in price account of mixed grains.

The proper way to build a bulkhead is to nail a 2x8 to each side of the car and a double 2x8 in the center of the car from the floor to the roof, then nail to the inside of the 2x8 so the pressure of the grain will not push the bulkhead away from the 2x8.—*Omaha Price Current*.

Argentina will carry an exportable wheat surplus of 202,000,000 bus. over into the new season, which begins Dec. 1, according to the Buenos Aires branch of the First National Bank of Boston.

The area planted to cereals in Sweden in 1944 amounted to 479,700 hectares (1 hectare = 2.471 acres), a decrease of 1.8 per cent compared with the 1943 area, according to the June, 1944, census of arable land. Wheat and rye crops are estimated at 1,022,000 metric tons, an increase of 10 per cent above the 1943 crops.

## Books Received

AREAS OF SOYBEAN PRODUCTION. Maps of soybean production by counties for each of the past four years in Kansas and Missouri and for three years in Nebraska have been prepared by W. E. Bolton, industrial commissioner of the Rock Island Lines, La Salle Street Station, Chicago, for the guidance of anyone contemplating the location of mills for processing soybeans.

FROM THE SHADOOF TO THE DOMINANT DRIVE, is a history of man's effort to transmit power, recording the invention of the lever, the wedge, inclined plane, the wheel, the pulley, rope transmission, endless belt, chain drives, cog wheels, the first V-belt drives and the multiple V-belt drive, profusely illustrated, prepared by the Multiple V-Belt Drive Ass'n, composed of the 14 leading manufacturers of power transmission machinery, who have been licensed under the Geist patent, to do the research work that is resulting in tremendous improvements in V-belts. Sent on request by the Multiple V-Belt Drive Ass'n, 140 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 3, Ill.

EMPLOYMENT OF HANDICAPPED VETERAN, analyzes the plans of 54 companies, and covers such problems as job analysis from the standpoint of the physical requirements of the job, adaptation of jobs to the handicapped, determination of the veteran's physical and mental abilities and limitations, instruction of the handicapped to the job, education of the foreman in the treatment of the handicapped, training of the handicapped, their supervision, their medical check-up, their adjustment to plant conditions, and transfer to other jobs. A copy of this report is available to executives who request it on their business stationery. Address: Policyholders Service Bureau, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.



## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Fairfax, Okla., Nov. 14.—Corn is slow coming to elevator due to labor shortage. Local demand is for all corn coming in at ceiling prices.—Fairfax Feed & Grain Co.

Winchester, Ind.—Soybeans are moving out slowly, there is still some in the country and still some country elevators full. It's astonishing the amount of beans that has moved out in the last 10 to 15 days. This meal will never get back and maybe there won't be a surplus of meal in the north as predicted by many.—Goodrich Bros. Co.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 9.—Shipments of Canadian grain to the United States the week ended Nov. 9 totaled, in bushels (by vessel and rail): Wheat, 4,952,624; oats, 1,557,778; barley, 1,158,265; rye, 113,000; flaxseed, 126,731. Total shipments since Aug. 1 were: Wheat, 46,223,257; oats, 26,530,270; barley, 15,494,999; rye, 1,573,839; flaxseed, 1,554,743 bus.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 16.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ended Nov. 9, in bushels: wheat, 12,981,245; oats, 1,252,204; barley, 966,882; rye, 50,717; flaxseed, 53,088. Since Aug. 1, compared with the same period a year ago, shown in parentheses: Wheat, 154,401,427 (66,415,895); oats, 30,660,301 (40,587,072); barley, 48,151,163 (33,456,562); rye, 2,152,245 (780,205); flaxseed, 5,980,494 (12,165,203).—S. A. Cudmore, M.A., Dominion statistician.

St. Marys, Kan.—On Nov. 11 records were shattered for a single day's run of corn when 9,560 bus. were received at the Farmers Union Elevator here. The previous all time record was made last fall when 6,000 bus. were taken in. On Nov. 2, when 7,838 bus. were taken in, twenty-four loads were standing in line at one time. The mark set on Nov. 11 was augmented by the fact that elevators in nearby towns could not take in corn on account of an acute car shortage. Corn was turned away at elevators in Rossville, Emmett, and Delia.—G. M. H.

Bloomington, Ill.—Car shortage has resulted in many elevators of surrounding territory closing, filled with soybeans and unable to take more. Women were driving three-fourths of the trucks and auto trailers bringing beans to the elevators. Burditt Kraft, manager of the Towanda Grain Co. elevator, reported his 30,000-bu. elevator filled. The steel bin storage space cannot be utilized because there is no equipment for loading the bins and no labor available for such operations. John H. Heins, manager of the Meadows Grain Co., reported that never before has he had so much corn bought for fall delivery.

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 18.—Corn picking is nearing completion. Some growers, recognizing the severe penalty on high moisture corn that gets out of condition and deteriorates rapidly with high temperatures, have delayed picking. High moisture corn will improve when left on the stalk, whereas in cribs or box cars it will heat and get out of condition quickly. Rushing high moisture corn to market faster than shipments could be unloaded promptly has caused a congestion of corn at most terminals, making it necessary to invoke a permit system to ship corn. High moisture corn is not only difficult to get out of cars, but has to be dried so that it can be stored safely. An acute labor shortage, has helped to further aggravate the situation in getting shipments handled without delay.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 18.—A sudden and surprising change has manifested itself in country marketing and shipping of grain to this market. Up to within a few days ago grain was moving in steadily and in substantial volume when without any warning the movement dropped to a negligible volume. Opinion for this action was partly attributed to car trouble and indifference of farmers to market at the current price. There has been a slackening in the movement of Canadian grain via lake to this market. Fewer boats are arriving to unload their cargoes and transferred to cars for rail shipment to interior points. However, grain from the Canadian lakehead is expected to

continue in more or less volume until shut off by the closing of navigation. Bulk of the receipts have been barley, with a sprinkling of oats and wheat.—F. G. C.

## Stocks of Soybeans

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—Stocks of soybeans as of Oct. 1 are reported by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, in thousand bushels, as follows:

Position	Oct. 1, 1943	July 1, 1944	Oct. 1, 1944
On Farms .....	4,561	11,018	4,840
Int. M. E. & Whses. . .	668	5,307	1,164
Processing Plants . . .	4,763	23,712	5,214
Terminal Markets . . .	732	4,682	1,323
Steel & Wooden Bins 1,819		3,824	1,876
Total All Positions. . .	12,543	48,543	14,417

## Stocks of Soybeans Ample

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15.—Stocks of soybeans at the beginning of the season, Oct. 1, 1944, amounted to 14,417,000 bus., compared with 12,543,000 bus. a year earlier. Stocks were larger in all positions with the biggest gains in the commercial holdings. With slightly larger carryover stocks and a crop almost as large as last year, supplies of soybeans for 1944-45 will amount to 208,317,000 bus., compared with 208,305,000 bus. available for 1943-44 and 193,155,000 bus. for 1942-43.

Disappearance of soybeans during the 1943-44 season was 7 per cent larger than in 1942-43, altho disappearance of soybeans in the last half of the season was less than in the same period in the previous season. In the July-September quarter this year disappearance of soybeans amounted to 34,127,000 bus., compared with 34,843,000 in the like quarter a year earlier, while in the April-June quarter disappearance was 61,314,000 bus. this year, against 68,541,000 last year. Disappearance of soybeans for the 1943-44 season, beginning with October, amounted to 193,888,000 bus., compared with 180,612,000 bus. for the 1942-43 season.

Crushings of soybeans for oil, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, were 142,256,000 bus. in 1943-44 compared with 132,573,000 bus. in the 1942-43 season. Crushings of soybeans for oil totaled 31,813,000 bus. in the July-September quarter, 36,814,000 bus. in the April-June quarter, and 28,667,000 bus. in the July-September quarter last year.—W. F. A.

Hill Clark, of Washington, D. C., has entered the employ of the Millers National Federation at Chicago to carry on the work of Francis A. Smith, who resigned to go into the grain business. Mr. Clark for six years was engaged in auditing accounts of country elevators in Oklahoma, but for five years has been with the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation handling wheat disposal.

## Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Compliance Branch of the Food Distribution Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Corn
Apr. 1.....	30,665	1,269	14,583	49,092	....
May 6.....	27,428	1,474	16,037	42,267	....
June 3.....	36,327	1,402	16,210	39,370	....
July 1.....	48,561	1,374	20,543	39,196	....
Aug. 5.....	48,559	1,789	25,365	39,820	....
Sept. 2.....	52,634	2,620	28,713	38,583	....
Sept. 9.....	50,661	3,266	27,494	39,014	....
Sept. 16.....	51,751	3,468	26,823	40,954	3,346
Sept. 23.....	48,604	3,410	25,190	40,421	5,572
Sept. 30.....	49,418	3,059	23,598	37,308	8,132
Oct. 7.....	47,188	3,178	23,499	39,355	9,467
Oct. 14.....	47,776	3,205	23,860	41,110	10,911
Oct. 21.....	48,229	3,212	24,328	41,461	11,749
Oct. 28.....	48,614	3,235	23,809	42,950	12,029
Nov. 4.....	49,258	3,268	25,151	43,557	13,204
Nov. 10.....	49,435	3,301	24,918	43,967	14,307
Nov. 18.....	48,228	3,085	24,251	45,770	15,287

## October Receipts and Shipments

The following reports of receipts and shipments of grain during October were received too late for publication with reports from other markets published in the Nov. 8 issue of Grain and Feed Journals. Expressed in bushels:

WHEAT				
Receipts		Shipments		
1944	1943	1944	1943	
Ft. Wm. 27,110,753	15,390,553	30,867,512	29,663,961	
Min'polis 18,728,000	18,253,500	6,316,800	11,533,500	
N. Orleans .....	27,720	129,931	253,745	
New York 1,512,943	34,205	1,451,000	463,000	
Portland, Ore. 525,566	903,142	.....	.....	
CORN				
Ft. Wm. 8,510,345	1,363,406	9,937,747	6,751,619	
Min'polis 5,947,200	8,653,500	5,764,800	7,042,500	
N. Orleans 49,656	2,000	54,187	18,000	
New York 75,300	102,125	29,000	8,000	
Portland, Ore. 114,770	156,462	.....	.....	
OATS				
Ft. Wm. 458,759	79,955	875,058	49,574	
Min'polis 360,000	733,500	400,000	676,500	
P'tland, Ore. 4,464	4,230	.....	.....	
RYE				
BARLEY				
Ft. Wm. 15,987,055	2,901,759	13,080,182	6,779,317	
Min'polis 5,815,800	10,194,900	4,188,600	7,007,400	
N. Orleans .....	.....	1,600	11,200	
New York 5,800	30,066	.....	.....	
Portland, Ore. 152,379	265,445	.....	.....	
SOYBEANS				
Min'polis 1,612,500	504,000	.....	.....	
FLAXSEED				
Ft. Wm. 1,670,046	6,519,657	584,218	1,902,592	
Min'polis 351,900	4,377,000	289,500	178,500	
New York 145,821	235,980	.....	.....	
P'tland, Ore. 35,133	200,027	.....	.....	
KAFIR-MILO				
N. Orleans .....	.....	6,600	.....	
P'tland, Ore. 6,114	9,853	.....	.....	
MIXED GRAIN				
Ft. Wm. 164,943	165,124	15,134	5,555	
SCREENINGS				
Minneapolis (tons) 7,490	5,190	10,675	8,790	
MILLFEEDS				
Minneapolis (tons) .....	.....	81,060	80,610	
HAY				
Portland, Ore. (tons) 971	915	.....	.....	

## Parity and Farm Prices

PARITY						
Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
Apr. 15..143.2	104.0	64.6	116.6	100.3	156.0	
May 15..144.1	104.6	65.0	117.4	100.9	156.0	
June 15..145.0	105.0	65.4	118.0	102.0	157.0	
July 15..146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.1	158.0	
Aug. 15..146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0	
Sept. 15..146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0	
Oct. 15..147.0	107.0	66.2	120.0	103.0	159.0	
Nov. 15..148.0	107.0	66.0	120.0	103.0	160.0	
Dec. 15..149.0	108.0	67.0	121.0	104.0	161.0	
1944						
Jan. 15..149.0	108.0	67.4	122.0	105.0	162.0	
Feb. 15..150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0	
Mar. 15..150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0	
Apr. 15..150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0	
May 15..150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0	
June 15..150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0	
July 15..150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0	
Aug. 15..150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0	
Sept. 15..150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0	
Oct. 15..150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0	
FARM PRICES						
Apr. 15..122.3	100.2	61.1	69.5	77.3	167	
May 15..122.3	103.4	61.2	71.9	76.8	172.0	
June 15..124.0	106.0	64.8	79.7	83.9	173.0	
July 15..126.0	108.0	65.6	90.9	92.0	170.0	
Aug. 15..127.0	109.0	65.2	88.4	92.9	168.0	
Sept. 15..130.0	109.0	69.6	94.9	96.5	169.0	
Oct. 15..135.0	107.0	74.4	101.0	103.0	180.0	
Nov. 15..137.0	105.0	75.0	102.0	103.0	180.0	
Dec. 15..143.0	111.0	76.9	107.0	105.0	181.0	
1944						
Jan. 15..146.0	113.0	77.5	110.0	108.0	182.0	
Feb. 15..146.0	113.0	78.6	111.0	109.0	185.0	
Mar. 15..146.0	114.0	79.3	111.0	110.0	189.0	
Apr. 15..147.0	115.0	79.4	112.0	111.0	191.0	
May 15..147.0	115.0	79.9	111.0	113.0	193.0	
June 15..143.0	115.0	78.8	105.0	112.0	193.0	
July 15..139.0	117.0	76.4	107.0	110.0	191.0	
Aug. 15..135.0	117.0	70.8	108.0	103.0	190.0	
Sept. 15..135.0	116.0	64.2	102.0	95.3	194.0	
Oct. 15..142.0	113.0	65.9	108.0	95.4	204.0	



## Oil Seeds in Western Canadian Grain Screenings

By J. A. ANDERSON, W. O. S. MEREDITH, W. J. EVA, AND A. C. HEISE,  
IN CANADIAN JOURNAL OF RESEARCH

The shortage of vegetable oils on the North American continent, and particularly in Canada, makes it necessary to examine all sources of supply. Among these, the oil seeds in the refuse screenings collected in terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur present certain possibilities. A careful survey was made in 1933 by Hopkins. He separated the various oil seeds, examined their oil content and the characteristics of the oils, and suggested methods for obtaining and utilizing the oils and the other principal components of refuse screenings. He also estimated the amounts of oil, etc., available in screenings, but his figures are based on the study of a single sample, representing one 3,000 ton cargo drawn from eight elevators at the Lakehead. The bushel weights of shipments of screenings vary widely, and it seemed certain that corresponding variations would occur in the oil content of the screenings. This matter has been examined in order to obtain an additional estimate of the average amounts of oil seeds and oil in screenings.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS.**—Regulation No. 50 of the Board of Grain Commissioners specifies only one grade of refuse screenings, but permits the grain inspector to "make notations as to the kind and condition." It is the general practice in the terminals at the Lakehead that handle large quantities of flax to segregate the refuse screenings from it, and these are classified by the grain inspector as "Refuse Screenings (Flax)." The name "Refuse Screenings" is thus restricted to screenings obtained mainly from all grains and seeds other than flax.

Representative samples of all shipments of refuse screenings leaving Fort William and Port Arthur are taken by the Inspection Branch of the Board of Grain Commissioners. All those taken during the second quarter of the 1942-43 crop year, Nov. 1, 1942, to Jan. 31, 1943, were made available for this study. They represented 190 carlots (approximately 4800 tons) of refuse screenings and 56 carlots (approximately 1400 tons) of refuse screenings (flax). Seventeen samples of wild mustard, obtained principally from carlot shipments of "black seeds", were also available for study.

A preliminary separation of the weed seeds and other small heavy materials from the straw, chaff, dust, and any large portions of wild oats or other grains that remained in the screenings, was made by passing them first thru an Emerson Kicker and then thru a Clipper Cleaner operated with full air blast and a No. 12 sieve. The material that remained was weighed and reported as percentage "total seeds, etc." in the original sample. The seeds were then composited in accordance with the bushel weights of the original sample. There were thus obtained 25 composite samples representing refuse screenings covering a range in bushel weight of 14 to 42 lb., and 19 composite samples representing refuse screenings (flax) covering a range in bushel weight of 25 to 46 lb.

The 17 samples of black seed were treated by sifting out the small seeds and chaff and

then rolling out the wild mustard seed by gentle shaking on an inclined board.

Determinations of the amounts of the different species of seeds in the samples were made by hand picking a 1 gm. sample. Oil content, iodine value (Wijs' units), and acid number of the oil were determined by the official methods of the A.O.A.C. (1).

**RESULTS.**—The data on the composition of the samples of refuse screenings and refuse screenings (flax) are summarized in Table 1. Hopkins found that the principal oil seeds in the 3000 ton cargo of refuse screenings that he examined were wild mustard, stinkweed, and hare's ear mustard, and this conclusion is substantiated by the present study. However, whereas Hopkins reported the percentages for these three weeds as 13.3, 8.3, and 4.7 per cent, a total of 26.3 per cent, our samples of refuse screenings show an average of 8.8, 2.9, and 1.6 per cent, which with 2.4 per cent of broken flax and 0.9 per cent of tumbling mustard gives a total of 16.6 per cent. On the other hand, the amounts of these seeds in our samples of flax screenings were 11.7, 9.4, 5.0, and 2.8 per cent, and to this must be added 13.8 per cent of broken flax, so that the total amount of these seeds in flax screenings is about 42.7 per cent.

Dog mustard, ball mustard, and wormseed mustard, occur in only small percentages. The remaining weed seeds listed in Table 1 are not classed as oil seeds though all of them contain some oil.

The average bushel weight was 23 lb. and the majority of the samples (77 per cent) fall within  $\pm 5$  lb. of this value. There is a close relation between bushel weight and the total amount of seeds and other small heavy material remaining after the initial cleaning process; the coefficients of correlation were .98 for the 25 composite samples, and .87 for the 190 individual samples from which the composites were prepared.

There is considerable variation in the percentages of total oil seeds and in the amounts of the individual species. The sample having a bushel weight of 38 lb. is particularly interesting; it had the highest percentage of total oil seeds, principally because it contained such large amounts of hare's ear mustard (18.8 per cent) and stinkweed (14.6 per cent). This sample and the sample weighing 33 lb. per bushel contained more hare's ear mustard than wild mustard. The sample weighing 40 lb. is also noteworthy because of the large percentage (13.2 per cent) of stinkweed it contains. As would be expected, the correlation between oil seeds and bushel weight, namely, .80, is not as high as that between total seeds and bushel weight. It is clear, however, that if shipments of refuse screenings were being selected for oil extraction it would be advisable to segregate those having higher bushel weights.

The average bushel weight of refuse screenings is 35 lb. which is approximately 50 per cent higher than the figure for refuse screenings. Corresponding differences exist with respect to percentage of total seeds, etc., and total

oil seeds, which are also very much higher for flax screenings. On the other hand, the correlation coefficients between bushel weight and total seeds (.88) and between bushel weight and total oil seeds (.69) are not as high as the corresponding coefficients for refuse screenings. This doubtless results mainly because the number of carlots per composite sample is lower for flax screenings.

On the whole, the variations in the amounts of the individual weed seeds in flax screenings are much the same as the corresponding variations in refuse screenings. It will be noted that in both refuse screenings and flax screenings there is on the average about twice as much stinkweed as hare's ear mustard. On the other hand, the ratio of wild mustard to stinkweed is much lower in the flax screenings than in the refuse screenings. It is possible that these ratios may reflect differences in the percentages of the various weeds growing in flax and other grain fields, but it is also possible that the data indicate only that some of the flax screenings had previously been processed for the recovery of wild mustard. The processing of screenings from cereal grains for the recovery of wild mustard is extremely rare, whereas flax screenings are occasionally treated for this purpose.

When the oil content is calculated as a percentage of the original screenings it is found that refuse screenings contain an average of 7.3 per cent of oil, and that flax screenings contain 16.1 per cent. However, if screenings are to be processed for the recovery of oil, it is certain that the straw, chaff, and other large material would be removed, and it is therefore of interest to consider the oil content of the remaining weed seeds. The figures are 14.6 per cent for total seeds in refuse screenings and 21.4 per cent for flax screenings. The amounts of oil in the original screenings vary considerably from sample to sample and tend to increase with increasing bushel weight; the correlation coefficients are .85 for refuse screenings, and .67 for flax screenings.

The average iodine value of the oil from refuse screenings is 131, whereas that for oil from flax screenings is 143. The latter figure is obviously higher because of the inclusion of appreciable amounts of linseed oil extracted from broken flaxseed. Average acid numbers for both oils are quite high, 4.4 for refuse screenings, and 5.7 for flax screenings. Here again, it may be assumed that the higher figure for oil from flax screenings results from the instability of the oil in the small pieces of broken flax.

The oil contents of the wild mustard seed varied between 24.3 and 34.0 per cent, the iodine values between 121 and 129 Wijs' units, and the acid values between 0.7 and 1.4 mg. of potassium hydroxide per gram. It appears that the variations in both oil content and iodine value are largely the result of differences in the ratios of *Brassica juncea* and *Brassica arvensis* in the samples. It is surprising that out of 16 samples two should be pure *Brassica juncea* and two should be pure *Brassica arvensis*. This clearly suggests that there are considerable areas in Western Canada where only one of these two species occurs. The samples provided opportunity for examining the differences between these two species; the two samples of *Brassica juncea* had an average oil content of 32 per cent and an average iodine value of 121 units, whereas the two samples of *Brassica arvensis* had an average oil content of 25.3 per cent and an average iodine value of 129 units. Hopkins' figures for wild mustard are: oil content, 24.0 per cent; and iodine value, 121 units. It seems probable that the somewhat higher oil contents and iodine values obtained in the present study were caused by the wet season of 1942.

One sample of ball mustard was also obtained; it contained 20.3 per cent of oil, having an iodine value of 141 units. Hopkins gives 16 per cent of oil and an iodine value of 140 units.

**DISCUSSION.**—In our opinion it is still impossible to state the average percentage of

Name	Refuse screenings		Refuse screenings (flax)	
	Mean	Range	Mean	Range
Wild mustard	8.8	3.9 - 27.7	11.7	4.5 - 31.0
Stinkweed	2.9	1.3 - 14.6	9.4	6.3 - 12.4
Hare's ear mustard	1.6	0.3 - 18.8	5.0	1.7 - 18.0
Tumbling mustard	0.9	0.2 - 5.6	2.8	1.0 - 4.6
Dog mustard	0.12	0 - 9.3	0.10	0 - 0.4
Ball mustard	0.20	0 - 1.1	0	—
Wormseed mustard	0.03	0 - 0.2	0.02	0 - 0.2
Broken flax	2.4	—	13.8	9.0 - 17.0
Grain chaff	15.2	8.8 - 27.0	13.7	5.6 - 21.8
Flax seed	0.7	0.2 - 1.4	0.7	0 - 2.0
Pigweed	0.6	0 - 8.5	5.5	1.7 - 11.5
Peppergrass	0.01	0 - 0.2	0	—
Western false flax	0.01	0 - 0.1	0.04	0 - 0.3
Flaxweed	0.01	0 - 0.1	—	—



oil seeds in refuse screenings. The mean data given in this paper are fully representative of all screenings shipped from the Lakehead from Nov. 1, 1942, to Jan. 31, 1943; but the amount shipped during this period is only a small proportion of average annual shipments since the bulk of these are made by boat when the Lakes are open. Nevertheless, the distribution of the carlots with respect to bushel weight, with the bulk of the samples falling close to the mean, is normal, and presents strong presumptive evidence that the shipments were fully representative of screenings at the Lakehead, which should themselves be representative of the 1942 receipts from country elevators.

It is well known that there are wide variations in the prevalence of mustard in different parts of Western Canada, and that the ratio of weeds to grain is affected by the weather during the growing season. Corresponding fluctuations in the composition of screenings originating in different areas and different years must therefore be expected; and these are also affected by the practice of the farmers and country elevators in cleaning grain prior to shipment. The bulking that takes place at the Lakehead, and the extent to which manpower and price make it profitable to remove broken grains, buckwheat, wild oats, etc., from screenings, also affect composition. The differences among the carlots examined in the present study probably present a fair indication of the range in composition that may be expected. It may thus be that each of the three figures cited in the previous paragraph is fairly representative of the mustard content of the refuse screenings shipped in the years in question. Investigations extending over a period of years are required to settle this matter. In the interim it would appear that the amount of oil seeds or oil available in refuse screenings cannot be estimated with certainty.

Hopkins, basing his figures on screenings containing 60 per cent of seeds having an oil content of 16 per cent, and estimating a 90 per cent recovery, arrives at a yield of 172 lb. of oil per ton of screenings. Our average figures indicate 49 per cent of seeds having an oil content of 14.6 per cent, or a yield of 129 lb. per ton. If an average of 50,000 tons of screenings were processed each year, the total yield of oil would be 6,450,000 lb. From the point of view of oil yield, refuse screenings (flax) are far more promising. The average figure shows 75 per cent of seeds, broken flax, etc., having an oil content of 21.4 per cent. A 90 per cent recovery would therefore yield 289 lb. of oil per ton of screenings. During the five years 1935-36 to 1939-40, the average amount of refuse screenings (flax) shipped from the Lakehead annually was 890 tons; but the flax shipped to the elevators in these years averaged only 1,424,000 bu. In 1942 a crop of almost 15,000,000 bushels was harvested and an equally large crop is in prospect this year. Accordingly, it seems reasonable to assume that refuse screenings (flax) will amount to about 9400 tons, yielding about 2,700,000 lb. of oil.

Both refuse screenings and refuse screenings (flax) yield crude oils that may well be difficult to refine without excessive losses. It is proba-

ble that they would have to be used in the crude condition, presumably as core oil.

Oils of superior and more constant quality can undoubtedly be obtained by segregating the seeds of various types. With existing machinery, it seems probable that only the wild mustard can be obtained in bulk in relatively pure condition. The seed is almost spherical and can be separated by rolling it out of the remaining seeds with spiral chutes, which have been in use for this purpose for many years. These spirals operate by gravity and require no power other than that required to feed in the screenings and dispose of the separations. But their capacity is small and they require vertical space for their installation, whereas other cleaning machinery can be placed on one floor. The setting up of enough spirals to handle any considerable amount of screenings, together with the rearrangement of cleaning machines and rerouting of flow sheets that would be required, would hardly be practicable unless there were expectations of a steady demand for mustard seed at a price considerably above that of refuse screenings. Altho the prospects are not promising, it is interesting to estimate the amount of wild mustard that might be made available. On the basis of the figures obtained in this report, 50,000 tons of refuse screenings, and 9400 tons of refuse screenings (flax), contain about 5500 tons of wild mustard. If it is assumed that 60 per cent of this can be recovered in a pure condition, that it contains 28.5 per cent of oil, and that 90 per cent can be extracted, the total yield of mustard seed oil will be about 1,400,000 lb.

## From Abroad

**South Africa** has had a severe drouth, with a harvest so poor imports may be necessary.

**The government of Southern Rhodesia** is prepared to guarantee a price of 30 shillings (about \$6 in United States currency) plus a bonus of 3 shillings (\$0.60) per bag of 200 pounds, for all wheat delivered to millers by European (white) farmers for a period of 3 years, starting with the crop produced in the 1945 season, provided that certain conditions of sound farming are complied with.

**In Great Britain** cattle numbers on June 1, 1944, were at an all time high, but hog numbers declined by 57 per cent and sheep numbers by 24 per cent compared with the corresponding 1939 census. They show also that, in spite of shifting over a large area of farm land to airfields and other military uses, agricultural production was stepped up 70 per cent in food value.

**In Western Europe and North Africa** farm production of cereals for food, in terms of calories, in 1942-43 was near the pre-war level. Fruit and vegetable production increased about 8 per cent, edible oil crops about 17 per cent, sugar crops changed little. Total food crops registered a slight advance in caloric equivalent. Indications are that production of food crops in 1944 will be about as in 1943.—Eric Englund of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

## Commodity Exchanges After the War

"The American ideal of democracy will cease to exist when there are no longer free markets at free prices, and state socialism will take over," Ody H. Lamborn, pres. of the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange, Inc., said in an address at Boston. "Without free and uncontrolled markets and market places," he said, "the free enterprise system will become as extinct as the dinosaur."

Talking on the subject "Commodity Exchanges After the War?" Mr. Lamborn outlined the reasons for the development of futures markets and explained how they benefit farmer, processor, and businessman.

"The futures markets," he said, "reflect the combined price judgment of thousands of producers and businessmen. Over a period of time, price movements will accurately reflect the true conditions in a market and, therefore, will afford the possibility of farsighted, long-range readjustments in production which will discourage sharp price swings either on the upside or on the downside. But futures markets do much more than indicate price trends. They afford an opportunity to all those handling produce, whether they be farmer, processors or businessmen, to avail themselves of a method of protecting themselves against the financial risk inherent in price changes."

Pointing out that most of the exchanges of the country now are either closed or their activities limited by controls imposed during the war, Mr. Lamborn said there would be many anxious moments at the close of the war when fears of scarcity or surpluses (more likely the latter) may be reflected in wide price changes.

"If the exchanges are operating and are utilized to the fullest degree," he said, "they will provide a medium for absorbing the shocks that must inevitably come during the postwar period of readjustment. They will place a curb on excess fluctuations in value. The Government must permit exchanges to resume their normal functions as quickly as possible. If our exchanges, representatives in the highest degree of free markets in this country, continue closed or crippled it is a definite sign that free enterprise, as we have always known it, is doomed to eventual extinction."

"We in America have already learned to our great sorrow that state control of production and price destroys international trade. Witness our cotton growing industry, which has lost much of its market abroad to foreign competitors because the Government pegged the price of this commodity far above the world level. State control makes for nationalism, which Germany, Japan and Italy have practiced in the highest degree. They are now paying the price of that super-nationalism. Bureaucratic rule of markets is the very antithesis of the free enterprise system. And the free enterprise system is the fountain-head of American progressiveness."

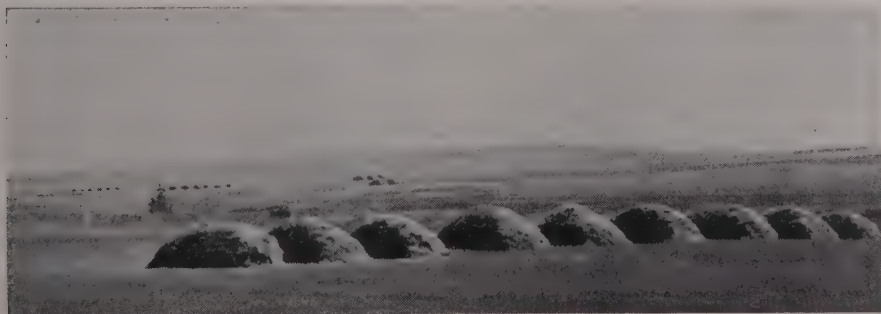
"America, blessed by the ingenuity and indefatigable, unhampered enterprise of her people, developed her strength, not by guarantees of 'no risk under any circumstances,' but by the stubborn determination that we would use our freedom to the utmost, depend upon ourselves, and would not, like Samson, permit a Delilah, however beautifully arrayed, to rob us of our strength and freedom."

## Stacking Wheat from Headers

The reaper, the binder, the header and the combine—all have had their turn in harvesting the wheat crop.

The header instead of a binder at one time was commonly used for grain harvest in western North Dakota and eastern Montana and still is seen occasionally.

It cuts off the grain heads, leaving a tall stubble, and the heads are stacked as shown in the engraving herewith for later threshing.



Grain before Threshing; in Header Stacks

Courtesy the Northwest Magazine



# The Export Wheat Subsidy

Operation began Nov. 15 under the new plan to subsidize exports of wheat and flour.

With higher prices at home than abroad the wheat could not be exported without the loss being met by the government. If not exported a burdensome surplus would pile up; especially since the Administration has a mandate from Congress to support the price of wheat. The burden falls on the taxpayers, very few of whom realize that they are helping to make bread cheaper for foreigners, at their own expense.

The work of making the subsidy effective has been turned over to the Commodity Credit Corporation, which has drafted two contracts, one for wheat exporters known as 1944 C.C.C. Wheat Export Form 1, and the other for flour exporters, known as 1944 C.C.C. Wheat Flour Export Form 1.

The initial announcement by the C.C.C. stated that payments of 29c to 34c per bu. on wheat shipped by water and 6c by rail would be allowed on sales made up to 2:15 p. m. (EWT). Hereafter rates will be announced daily at 3 p. m. (EWT), excepting on Saturdays, when the announcement will be at 1:45 p. m. Rates to be announced on Fridays will remain in effect until 1 p. m. Saturdays.

Different treatment is given wheat and flour. On the latter, the domestic subsidy of 18c per bu. of wheat will be deducted from the export differential to be allowed by C.C.C. on flour. This is done in order to avoid a double subsidy, inasmuch as the DSC flour production payment is made to flour millers whether the product is for domestic consumption or export.

In the case of wheat the export price for any quality at any location will be the prevailing domestic market price of such wheat as determined by the appropriate regional director of C.C.C. less whichever is applicable of the following differentials:

(1)—For export by water from Atlantic or Gulf ports, 34c per bu.

(2)—For export by water from Pacific coast ports, 29c per bu.

(3)—For export by rail 6 cents per bu.

Because of shortages of shipping space in relation to prospective military and relief demands abroad for United States wheat in the near future export sales of wheat and flour under this program, until further notice, may be made only to western Hemisphere destinations, except where prior approval of C.C.C. is obtained for sales to other destinations.

On wheat exported in the form of flour the announced differential will be increased by the amount of the flour production payment payable with respect to such flour by the Defense Supplies Corporation and in the case of flour exported to Cuba by the amount of any export subsidy that may be payable by WFA with respect to such flour.

**COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTATION MAY BE MADE.**—Except as may be otherwise announced by Commodity, the exportation requirements hereof will be satisfied by proof of exportation to any foreign country or to the Philippine Islands. The exporter, however, will satisfy such exportation requirement by proof of exportation to any country or area exportation to which would have, at the time of his acceptance, satisfied such exportation requirement. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, however, in the event that any allocation or export quota for any country established by or pursuant to determination of the Combined Food Board, the International Wheat Council, or other international organization in which the government of the United States is represented has been exhausted, proof of exportation to such country will not be accepted hereunder until a further

allocation or quota is established for such country. Nothing in this announcement shall be deemed to authorize the exportation of wheat in violation in the trading with the enemy act, as amended, or any other statute or any order or regulation issued pursuant thereto.

**ADMINISTRATION.**—The program will be administered by the four regional directors of the CCC at Kansas City, Minneapolis, Chicago and Portland. From Kansas City hard wheat sales will be handled, from Minneapolis hard red spring wheat and durum, from Portland the wheat of the Pacific northwest, and from Chicago soft winters and other wheat.

CCC will have the option of selling the wheat required by the exporters, and if it does not choose to sell, will negotiate with the exporters for the purchase of wheat which they may have available for export and also for the resale of that grain to the exporters at levels to meet foreign competition, the difference to be paid in the form of subsidies. In negotiating with exporters, the CCC will offer wheat, if available, in store or f.o.b. carriers.

If the exporter elects to use his own wheat stocks and CCC agrees to this the corporation will effect a paper transaction with the exporter, buying from the exporter's stocks at the market price, as determined by CCC, a quantity of wheat equal to that specified in the exporter's acceptance, and immediately selling the wheat back to the exporter at the export price.

**PRICES.**—The market price and export price will be those in effect at the time the exporter's acceptance is given to CCC to participate in the program. Settlement between the purchase price and sale price, the export differential, will be made upon submission to CCC of proof of exportation of the wheat involved in the paper transaction. Proof is due 30 days after exportation.

Acceptance by the exporter to buy may be given orally, by telephone, by telegraphic day letter or by straight telegram to the appropriate regional CCC director. These acceptances will be confirmed in duplicate by mail on the day acceptance is given. In case an export acceptance is given orally or by phone the CCC will notify the exporter immediately whether it will or will not sell to the exporter from stocks owned by the agency.

In the event that wheat from CCC stocks is sold "in store," the agency within 15 days of the date exporter's acceptance is received, will present to the exporter for acceptance and payment a sight draft for the purchase of the wheat, accompanied by warehouse receipts representing the wheat, properly endorsed so as to vest title in the exporter. The CCC will take no responsibility for failure of the warehousemen to deliver the wheat as required by the warehouse receipts. All warehouse and other charges on the wheat will be charged to the exporter from the fifth day after the date of the draft for the purchase price. If wheat from CCC stocks is sold f.o.b. carrier at the storage location, the agency, in accordance with shipping instructions from the exporter, will load and ship the wheat as soon as possible.

CCC will present to the exporter for acceptance and payment a sight draft, accompanied by Bs/L covering the wheat, for the purchase price of the wheat, which shall include out-charge plus all charges which are for the account of or payable by the exporter.

Flour mills ground 135,475,845 bus. of wheat for regular flour and 11,479,335 bus. for granular flour during the three months prior to Oct. 1, against 128,446,337 for regular and 9,824,584 bus. for granular flour during the like three months of 1943, as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

## Maximum Prices with Respect to Agricultural Commodities

By ROBERT H. SHIELDS, Solicitor W.F.A. and U.S.D.A.

With respect to the general levels at which maximum prices may be established, the law presently obtaining requires that prices with respect to agricultural as well as all other commodities shall, in general, be stabilized, so far as practicable, on the basis of the price levels which existed on Sept. 15, 1942. The law also provides, however, that in no event shall a maximum price be established or maintained with respect to any agricultural commodity which does not reflect to the producers thereof the highest of (1) the parity or comparable price for the commodity, (2) the highest price received by producers for such commodity between Jan. 1 and Sept. 15, 1942, or (3) with respect to milk, the minimum producer price in an order promulgated pursuant to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended. Provision is also made in the law for adjustments for grade, location, and seasonal differentials. If a maximum price is being established for an agricultural commodity for which the market was inactive during the latter half of the Jan. 1-Sept. 15, 1942, period, the price for that period, as determined by the War Food Administrator, must be in line with prices of other agricultural commodities during that period produced for the same general use. All prices and adjustments referred to are prices and adjustments as determined and published by the War Food Administrator. In accordance with the President's "Hold the Line Order", maximum prices with respect to agricultural commodities may not, except as they are subject to one or more of the four mandatory statutory adjustment provisions later discussed, be established or maintained above the minimum statutory levels just described.

The general levels at which maximum prices with respect to agricultural commodities could be established were originally expressed in the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 at prices prevailing between Oct. 1 and Oct. 15, 1941, insofar as practicable. This act further provided that in no event should a maximum price be established or maintained with respect to any agricultural commodity which did not reflect to the producers thereof the highest of the following prices, (1) 110 percentum of the parity or comparable price, adjusted for grade, location, and seasonal differentials, (2) the market price prevailing on Oct. 1, 1941, (3) the market price prevailing on Dec. 15, 1941, (4) the average price for such commodity during the period July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1929, or (5) in the case of milk, the minimum producer price fixed in an order promulgated pursuant to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended.

The second applicable minimum standard with respect to the establishment of maximum prices for agricultural commodities is stated in terms of the highest price received by producers for a commodity between Jan. 1 and Sept. 15, 1942. The prices referred to in this standard have been construed to mean the highest average prices received by farmers during that period. This construction of the law rests largely upon the legislative history which indicates that the kind of prices referred to by the statute was, in the main, the kind of producer prices collected and published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture.

The provision requiring that a maximum price with respect to an agricultural commodity shall be adjusted to reflect increased costs since Jan. 1, 1941, to the producers of such agricultural commodity, adequate weighting being given to farm labor, has been construed by the Economic Stabilization Director to mean that if the maximum price for an agricultural com-

[Concluded on page 399]



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

## ARKANSAS

Hope, Ark.—A. C. Monts, 72, founder of the first feed store in southwestern Arkansas, died recently.

Taylor, Ark.—Thomas A. Hearn, 74, feed merchant and farmer, was killed recently when he fell into a newly dug well, where he and others were engaged in letting down a wooden Co. has sold the feed and flour mill to T. R. curb.—P. J. P.

Marianna, Ark.—The Farmers Gin & Feed Co.'s gin, feed house and 200 bales of cotton in the yard and 15 bales in the gin house were destroyed by fire recently, the loss estimated at \$30,000, covered by insurance. A match in the cotton is believed to have caused the fire, which originated in the press.—P. J. P.

Paragould, Ark.—The Farmers Mill & Gin Godsey and O. E. Lee, who have assumed operation of the plant. They have changed the name to Farmers Mill & Feed Co. Mr. Godsey has traveled for the Malden, (Mo.) Grain Co. for 10 years and resides at Jonesboro. He will move his family here. Mr. Lee, who has been with the Spear Mills, Kansas City, will also move here. Custom milling will be continued. The brand of Dixie Feeds will be featured by the new owners. The cotton gin will continue to be operated by the same company that had operated both gin and mill, but will change its name to Farmers Gin.—P. J. P.

## CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—E. E. Clark was elected to a vice-presidency of the Sunset Milling & Grain Co. recently.

Kerman, Cal.—Glen Miller recently installed machinery in the old creamery building for an alfalfa mill which started operation Nov. 1.

## CANADA

St. John, N. B.—A. C. Smith, West St. John, N. B., a member of an old grain and feed family was re-elected to the New Brunswick legislature. He has been elected three times in succession.—W. McN.

Pouce Coupe, B. C.—The Midland & Pacific Grain Corp., Ltd., elevator and 50,000 bus. of grain in storage burned recently. Quick action on the part of the United States Army Fire Fighting equipment from Dawson Creek, and local fire-fighting parties prevented the fire from spreading to the United Grain Growers elevator.

Woodstock, N. B.—George W. Bradbury, of St. John, N. B., died recently. A veteran of grain milling and wholesaling, he had operated a mill for the manufacture of feeds and flour, at Woodstock for many years, and had been active in the handling of grain before establishing the mill. Since locating in St. John, he had been a dealer in grains and feeds.—W. McN.

St. John, N. B.—The labor situation for the St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co. has shown a slight improvement in recent months and there are indications of more tangible improvements. The shortage of labor has been a severe handicap for this company in all its operations. The latest acquisition was a mill at St. John, N. B., which had been operated for some years by the Maritime Milling Co. The demand for flour and feed from Europe has been expanding greatly since the successful invasion of Italy.—W. McN.

Montreal, Que.—John D. Montgomery has been appointed to head the feeding oil division of Ayerst McKenna & Harrison, Ltd. For the past eight years he has been associated with Toronto Elvtrs., Ltd., as purchasing agent and assistant manager of the feed division. Mr. Montgomery also has served as sec'y and later director of the Ontario Division of the Canadian Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

Ottawa, Ont.—The Line Elvtr.'s Ass'n of Canada, representing independent owners and operators of 3,400 country and terminal elevators with a total capacity of 260,000,000 bus. and an investment of \$65,000,000 recently made a plea for immediate action on the question of taxing co-operative grain pools in the Dominion. A delegation visited the capital for that purpose to urge the Exchequer Court to dispose of the tax question on co-operatives with all possible speed. In a brief presented by the association, the estimated tax liability of the three major pools in Canada was estimated at more than \$15,000,000. The exemptions have been granted thus far under a section of the Income Tax Act which exempts certain type of producer-owned co-operatives from the payment of taxes, but the Adjusted Department has ruled that the pool elevators do not qualify as co-operatives within the meaning of that law. The independent elevator operators, it was stated in the brief, have not paid income taxes for 14 years. It was noted that they operate 40 per cent of the country elevators in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The Line companies ask only "that co-operatives, and so-called co-operative organizations or pool elevator companies, should be subjected to the same laws and the same taxation as any other industry in Canada." When tax subsidies were granted to certain co-operatives in 1930 the rate of income taxation on corporations was only 8 per cent, but now ranged from 40 to 80 per cent on excess profits.

## COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—In recognition of his fifty years' service with the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co., officials of the firm honored Ralph W. Kelly, now treasurer of the concern, at a testimonial dinner in the Cosmopolitan Hotel recently.

Denver, Colo.—The rural marketing division of the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co. has been named the Ranch-Way Division. James E. Vaughn is head of the Ranch-Way Division. Fred W. Lake is president of the Colorado company.

Denver, Colo.—Thomas Grace has been named manager of the Denver Elevators, grain division of the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co. general office here. Ken Latto has been named assistant manager, and Donald F. Dunn, manager of the coarse grain division.

## ILLINOIS

Sidney, Ill.—The Sidney Grain Co. recently built a cob burner west of its west elevator.

Norris City, Ill.—The Edwards Milling Co. is installing new soybean processing equipment.

Wayne City, Ill.—Ray Gregg of Fairfield, Ill., has bot the Wallace City Seed and Feed Mill formerly operated by Lola Clark.—H. H. H.

Sheridan, Ill.—The old Elerding grist mill, used as a tavern, burned to the ground recently.

Loda, Ill.—The Loda Farmers Grain Co. has sold the lumber in the old West elevator which is being razed.

Carlyle, Ill.—August J. Keller, who recently bot the Huegley Elevator at this location, has sold it back to Wallace Huegley.—H. H. H.

Benton, Ill.—Pvt. Wm. Floyd Davis who formerly was in the feed business here, operating the Benton Feed Store, has been wounded in action with U. S. Army in Germany.—P. J. P.

Versailles, Ill.—Wayne Stewart, proprietor and manager of the Stewart Feed Mill & Hatchery here and at Mt. Sterling, recently installed a new 50-h.p. hammer mill in the local plant.—P. J. P.

East Lynn, Ill.—Singleton & Merritt recently completed construction of a circular concrete grain storage bin, 25 ft. in diameter and 66 ft. high, with a storage capacity of 23,000 bus. of grain. Work was done by J. E. Reeser & Son.

Tampico (R. F. D. 1), Ill.—The Yorktown Lumber & Grain Co., Inc., has been organized; 750 shares common, p. v. at \$100; to buy, sell and deal in grain, hay and farm products; incorporators, R. C. Mathias, O. Crossell, J. B. Mosher.

Mackinaw, Ill.—Rickert Bros. Feed & Milling Service has opened for business here, with Russell and Edward Ricketts as partners. Custom grinding will be a specialty and a complete line of feeds and feed supplements will be handled.

Decatur, Ill.—William F. Allen has succeeded Dr. K. J. Seulke as director of research development at the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. plant. Mr. Allen has been with the company in its paper mill division. Dr. Seulke resigned to enter business on his own account.

Fairbury, Ill.—Honeggers & Co. have installed a direct combustion oil burner Hess Drier in their plant, Ben A. Roth, milling division manager, announced. New belting and grain buckets have been installed in the elevator and an electric car shovel and a new automatic scale have been placed in service.

Nachusa, Ill.—Edgar Crawford, who has operated an elevator and general store here since 1908, recently disposed of his holdings to Charles H. Strong of Earlville who is operating the business now. He is a brother of Robert Strong, well known grain dealer who operated elevators at Rollo and Earlville. Mr. Crawford will move his family to Dixon.

Ridgeville, Ill.—Ann Glick for the past two years since the death of her father, the late John Osterbur, has been in complete charge of the Osterbur Grain Co. business, and has been doing a good job there. Full responsibility of the business devolved upon her when her two brothers entered the Army. She writes that she likes the work, adding, "have some grand customers, which helps, and have received a lot of information from the Journals."

## CHICAGO NOTES

Effective at midnight, Nov. 15, corn shipments to Chicago went under the permit system, on account of heavy arrivals of high moisture corn.



## INDIANA

John H. Lloyd, handling soybean transactions for the C. C. C., who has been in the South Suburban Hospital for five months following a stroke that paralyzed his lower limbs, is recovering and is expected to leave the hospital by Christmas. His work has been handled meantime by Mr. Leger.

A temporary injunction to prevent the city government from collecting license fee increases for grain elevators ranging from 100 to 500 per cent, was ordered Nov. 16 by Circuit Judge Robert Jerome Dunn. The action was taken to continue during the pendency of a suit for a permanent injunction seeking the same effect, which was filed recently by 12 firms operating grain elevators.

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**MACHINERY**  
**AND SUPPLIES FOR**  
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**R. R. HOWELL CO.**  
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**GOES CAPACITY**

Efficiency Multiplied! Thousands upon thousands of extra bushels of grain elevated! That's the "history" of the

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The only elevator bucket with a Logarithmic Curve . . . and it's "The Curve That Counts." Send for Form 35. Learn how much greater guaranteed capacity you can get from your elevator legs.

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327 S. La Salle St. Chicago 4, Ill.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—The Orme Feed Mills, Inc., has changed its name to Orme Elevator, Inc.

Urbana, Ind.—Herman Grey has succeeded Morris Akers as manager of the Mutual Grain Co.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—The Blackhawk Feed Mills, Inc., has changed its name to Master Feed Mills, Inc.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Charles B. Parker, feed and grain dealer here for many years, died recently at his home.

Sunman, Ind.—Roy Nedderman is installing a new sheller and new totally enclosed electric motors in his feed mill.—H. H. H.

Mecca, Ind.—George B. Richardson has purchased the Cook Grain Co. and is operating the business under the name of Mecca Grain Co.

Greenfield, Ind.—Thomas H. New, 72, who for many years owned and operated a grain elevator here, died recently after a short illness.

Blountsville, Ind.—William P. Shirley, 58, owner and operator of the Wilson & Shirley elevator, died unexpectedly Oct. 31, at his home here.

Waldron, Ind.—Otto W. Goner, 72, who for many years owned and operated a grain elevator here, died at his home Nov. 14 after an illness of two weeks.—W. B. C.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Glidden Feed Mill Co. has leased the four-story brick building, containing 20,000 sq. ft., at East Ninth and Dorman Sts., for storage.

Benton (New Paris p. o.), Ind.—The Martin Feed Co. of New Paris, has purchased the Charles Butler Bldg., and is remodeling it, to use as a feed grinding plant.

Danville, Ind.—An overheated clutch on the grain drag at the elevator of the Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n was the cause of a small blaze recently. The loss was small.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Indiana Grain Co-operative, Inc., recently increased its stock to 500 shares preferred of \$100 par value, and 70,000 shares common stock of \$50 par value.

New Haven, Ind.—Sec. Lt. James W. Krueck, 23, son of Walter B. Krueck, district sales manager of Allied Mills, Inc., was killed Oct. 18 while serving with the Army in Europe. Mr. Krueck's many friends in several states will be sorry to learn of the loss of his son.—A. E. L.

LaPaz, Ind.—The LaPaz Grain Co. has added another grinding mill to its equipment, George Davenport, manager, announced. The 75-h. p. capacity mill will be a complete unit, with two mixers, a sheller, a corn cleaner and an electric hoist and is expected to be ready for operation Jan. 1. A 24 ft. sq. and 60 ft. high building is being constructed, with three floors and a basement, to house the new unit. Storage space for 4,000 bus. of grain will be included. A dump also will be provided at the new plant.

Red Key, Ind.—Lewis McVey, owner of the McVey grain elevator business here for a number of years, has sold the entire property, consisting of real estate and equipment, to Wert Warren. Mr. McVey was forced to close his business a few years ago because of ill health. Several years ago the elevator which stood on the site burned to the ground. Mr. McVey did not rebuild but continued to handle feeds, grain and coal, and later installed a gasoline service station which he operated in connection with his other business. A large storage warehouse, office and living quarters building were included in the sale to Mr. Warren who stated that as soon as material is available, he plans to convert the present warehouse building into an elevator. The office building and living quarters will be sold and moved from the ground to make room for metal storage bins when the elevator is opened for business. Mr. Warren will continue to operate the feed and coal yard on West High St.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention here January 22-23, with convention headquarters at the Columbia Club as in recent years.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Garrett, Ind.—I have re-entered the grain business after being idle for three years on account of illness, having purchased the O. F. Stump Grain Co. elevator and taking possession Nov. 6. This plant recently has been operated by Franklin Robinson under the trade name of Garrett Grain & Coal Co. I will operate as Bear Elevator, and handle grain, coal and feed.—Otis J. Bear.

Lafayette, Ind.—A new course for persons interested in the operation of elevators and farm supply businesses is being offered at Purdue University, Jan. 2 to Feb. 23, Dean H. J. Reed, head of all agricultural departments at Purdue, has announced. The new course will involve intensive training of a practical nature to meet the need for trained men in the country elevator business. It includes instruction in the chemistry of feeds, feed requirements of poultry and livestock, sanitation and prevention of disease, grain grading, seed testing, elementary accounting and laws relating to the elevator business. To make it possible to offer the course, it will be necessary for 15 or more applications for admission to be filed before Dec. 15. The total cost for residents of Indiana, including room and board, will range from \$100 to \$150. Further information regarding this proposed course may be obtained by writing to V. C. Freeman, associate dean of the School of Agriculture, Lafayette, Ind.

## IOWA

Sigourney, Ia.—F. A. Turner, formerly manager of the Home Oil Co. station, has accepted a position with the Kemp Feed Co.

Lehigh, Ia.—E. E. Swartzenruber, formerly manager of the Davis Elevator at Manson, Ia., recently purchased the S. F. Carlson Elevator here.—A. G. T.

Volga City, Ia.—Hugh A. Tenney, of the Tenney Feed Mill, has purchased the Mrs. Blanche White store building and will use it for storage of feed and supplies.

Chariton, Ia.—Joseph S. Ross of Derby has been chosen manager of the Dannen Elevator, taking over his new duties Nov. 15. The elevator was purchased recently by Dannen Mills from Stewart & Co.

Conrad, Ia.—The Conrad Farmers Grain Co. is planning to build a 50,000 bu. addition to its elevator during the spring of 1945. The directors have not as yet decided as to whether the added grain storage will be of concrete or cribbed construction.

Keokuk, Ia.—The Keokuk Chamber of Commerce sponsored a luncheon Nov. 21 in the Hotel Iowa dining room in recognition of the national honors which were accorded the Purity Oats division of General Mills, Inc., when it was awarded its achievement "A" award from the W.F.A.

Clinton, Ia.—Philip W. Pillsbury, president of Pillsbury Mills, Inc., visited the Clinton feed mills and soy mills plants recently and personally awarded years-of-service pins to employees, part of the company's 75th anniversary celebration this year. He gave a brief talk to local department heads and executives at a luncheon at the Lafayette Hotel, touching upon company plans for further growth.

Fontanelle, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator that burned Oct. 29 contained, with equipment, two car loads of soybeans; 3,600 bus. of oats; 3,200 bus. of corn and 300 bus. of wheat. A quantity of oats was salvaged. A car load of coal and a half car load of soybeans standing on the track close to the fire, were pushed to safety. The office building was not damaged. Glenn Edwards is manager of the elevator.



Fairfield, Ia.—The A. D. Hayes Co. of Mt. Pleasant has purchased the Gossick Milling Co. elevator. Zerle Myers, who has been working with the A. D. Hayes Co. elevators, is the manager of the local elevator, which will be operated as the Hayes Grain & Feed Co. Harlan Gossick is retiring from the business because of illness.

Alden, Ia.—Harold J. Boyenga, GM-1C-U.S.N., son of H. W. Boyenga, manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co., has returned home after 32 months at sea in the South Pacific. He is a survivor of the U.S.S. Perry and had participated in eight major actions, in the last one being wounded. He has been presented the Purple Heart.—Art Torkelson.

Harris, Ia.—W. H. Hubbard of Goodell has purchased the Davenport Elevtr. Co. elevator from Floyd Graham, who bought it about two weeks before from the Davenport Elevtr. Co. and was operating it as the Union Elevator. Mr. Hubbard also bought a residence here and has moved his family from Goodell. He took possession of his new business Nov. 15.

Missouri Valley, Ia.—Joe Guinan, Loveland Elevator employee, saved John Slattery, 83, from death beneath the wheels of a loading car being drawn toward the elevator's loading chutes by means of an electrically operated windlass cable. The aged man, failing to hear a warning shouted by workmen, walked toward the tracks and tripped over the steel cable, falling directly in the path of the oncoming car. Guinan standing near by witnessed the accident, quickly sprang forward at the risk of his own life and snatched the man from certain death as the car rumbled past them.

## KANSAS

Belleville, Kan.—The Belleville Mill & Elevator recently installed a new corn sheller at its plant.

Emporia, Kan.—The Teichgraeber Milling Co. recently sustained a loss due to an electrical breakdown.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The William Kelly Milling Co. recently sustained an electrical breakdown loss in its mill plant "B".

Junction City, Kan.—The Junction City Milling Co. recently suffered a loss from fire that originated in the junction box in the conduit.

Wichita, Kan.—W. C. Walker, 77, who was a well-known broomcorn broker, died at his home Nov. 10, following a heart attack.—G. M. H.

Marysville, Kan.—A pellet mill for poultry, hogs and cattle pellets will be placed in operation at the Excelsior Mills soon, Earl Price, manager, announced.

Ryus (Santa Ana p. o.), Kan.—T. C. Lucas, who has been manager of the Light Grain & Mfg. Co., resigned recently and is moving to a small farm near Nevada, Mo.

Wichita, Kan.—Ludwig M. Hunter, 56, proprietor of the Hunter Feed Store, died Oct. 29 in a local hospital. He had been a resident of Wichita for 21 years.—G. M. H.

Cuba, Kan.—Joseph Kaal, 70, for many years a grain buyer at the Rock Island grain elevator, died at his home here Nov. 9, after several years of failing health.—P. J. P.

Syracuse, Kan.—Ray and Hugh Jackson will build a 100,000-bu. elevator here, the largest elevator in Kansas west of Dodge City. The plant will include four concrete tanks 100 ft. high, with center storage bins. It will be located a block east of the Santa Fe station.

Clay Center, Kan.—Building of the soybean and flax seed processing plant of the Marshall Feed Co., is being delayed on account of the shortage of help, according to Porter Marshall. Equipment has been somewhat slow in coming in, he said, and now the company needs all the help it can obtain to put the plant into operation.—G. M. H.

Leavenworth, Kan.—Edmund H. Terry, 56, traffic and sales manager for the J. C. Lysle Flour Mills for more than twenty-five years, died Nov. 6 after a long illness.—G. M. H.

Topeka, Kan.—A burglar recently entered the office of the Topeka Milling Co., Tenth and Santa Fe tracks, and after making a thorough search of the office took only a pipe from the desk drawer.—G. M. H.

Manhattan, Kan.—The tri-county corn show held here recently was such a success that the Manhattan Chamber of Commerce has launched plans for a state-wide corn show to be held in Manhattan in 1945. The recent corn show was the first to be held in Manhattan since 1890.—G. M. H.

Lyons, Kan.—Leslie Wilkins, who received a compound fracture of his right leg when struck by a falling freight car door at the Consolidated Flour Mills recently, has been returned to his home from a Wichita hospital where he was under the care of a bone specialist. He is making satisfactory recovery.

Topeka, Kan.—Representative Hope of Kansas recently urged the American Ass'n of Railroads and the Office of Defense Transportation to send grain cars into Kansas in order to move a record milo maize crop and wheat to terminals. He said that elevators in Western and Southwestern Kansas were filled to capacity with wheat because of the car shortage, thereby leaving no room for a 35,000,000 bus. milo maize crop.—G. M. H.

Manhattan, Kan.—The laboratories at Kansas State College will be kept busy with twenty-seven commercial projects which are financed by more than \$140,000 made available to the college by various companies and organizations. Among the firms and organizations supporting the projects are: Swift & Co. for the study of the nutritive value of dried eggs; Soya Research Council for the study of the use of soya flour in baked products; the Rodney Milling Co. for the study of wheat quality, milling and agriculture; the Wallace and Tiernan Co., Inc., for the fundamental studies of wheat and flour quality; Dow Chemical Co. for the study of the effect of methyl bromide as a flour fumigant; Merck & Co., Inc., for aid in research in milling industry; National Biscuit Co. for a study of methods of producing cracker flours from hard winter wheat; the Kansas Industrial Development Commission for research on the industrial utilization of grain sorghum.—G. M. H.

## KENTUCKY

Flippin, Ky.—C. H. Bailey has disposed of the Flippin flour and feed mill to J. B. Austin, who is in active charge.

Fountain Run, Ky.—C. H. Bailey will move his family here from Flippin to devote his full time to his recently purchased mills here and at Scottsville. Operation of the mills is continued individually under the name, Dossey, Clay, Howard Milling Co., but the corporation of that name has been dissolved.

Louisville, Ky.—A small miller attendance was on hand for a one day conference at the Brown Hotel, Nov. 13, at which discussions largely revolved around uniform wheat subsidies and favored present decimal weight packaging. Clark Yager, vice-president of the Ballard & Ballard Co., outlined the past history of the subsidy program, and brought the members up-to-date regarding this matter.—A. W. W.

Henderson, Ky.—The Owensboro (Ky.) Grain Co. suffered fire loss estimated at \$30,000 in a flash fire at the company's local branch on Nov. 9. The loss included 5,000 bus. of corn, 4,000 bus. of soybeans, equipment valued at \$10,000; there also was about \$3,000 damage to railroad equipment.—A. W. W.

## MICHIGAN

Jonesville, Mich.—C. S. Bater has installed a new corn crusher and feeder at his elevator.

Prescott, Mich.—Norman Redfield has leased the Co-op. Elevator for three years. He opened for business Nov. 1.

Springport, Mich.—Mr. Modjeska at the Springport Elevator has been appointed by the government to act as its agent to buy milkweed pod collections.

Rosebush, Mich.—The L. H. Moon elevator was destroyed by fire recently, the loss estimated at \$50,000. Large quantities of grain and beans burned.—P. J. P.

Stanton, Mich.—H. B. Wilson, owner and operator of the Wilson Elevator, has completed construction of a 30x60 ft. cement block building which will house the farm machinery service shop and sales rooms.

Gladwin, Mich.—Leonard D. Smith, 77, who built the Coy & Carron elevator here during the late 90's and was employed as manager there until 1915 when he went to Edmore as an elevator and power plant manager there, died at his home here recently. Mr. Smith returned here after World War I and was employed by the Gladwin Flouring Mills until he retired in 1936.

Port Huron, Mich.—Alfred L. Chamberlain, 72, president of the Chamberlain Bean & Pea Co., died recently in a local hospital. Mr. Chamberlain was widely known thruout the Thumb in the elevator business. He entered the grain and elevator business at Elkton in 1903. Three years later he and his partners moved to Sandusky where they build a large elevator business. He moved to Port Huron in 1915.

Lansing, Mich.—At the recent annual meeting of the Michigan Feed Manufacturers & Dealers Ass'n here the feed men authorized appointment of a com'te to seek clarification of the sales tax regulations as they apply to the feed business, and work for a revision of the feed law to either reduce the license fees or increase services to the industry. They voted to change the name of the organization to Michigan Associated Feed Men. Ward W. Bronson, manager of the People's Elevator of Elwell, was elected president of the association.

Owosso, Mich.—Kenneth Lake, 27, who pleaded guilty to a charge of breaking and entering the office of the People's Elevator on the night of Oct. 24, was sentenced to serve from two to 15 years in the Southern Michigan Prison by Circuit Judge J. H. Collins on Nov. 18. Lake was employed at the elevator. Raymond Runyan, 27, of Corunna, who participated in the crime with Lake, was recently placed on probation by Judge Collins. At that time Lake was turned over to Muskegon County authorities because he was on probation for a felony there. He was later returned here.

## MINNESOTA

New Ulm, Minn.—Construction of the \$35,000 addition to the feed mill of the Eagle Roller Mill Co. is progressing rapidly. The building is now enclosed and work is going forward on the interior of the structure.

**KEN CLARK GRAIN CO.**  
ST. JOSEPH, MO.  
**CONSIGNMENTS**  
**SERVICE GRAIN MERCHANTS SATISFACTION**



Houston, Minn.—Paul Braathen of Money Creek Station has purchased the Houston Feed Mill and expects to open for business soon.

Madison, Minn.—The Madison Farmers Mercantile & Elvtr. Co. recently sustained a small fire loss, the fire originating in an electric motor.

Windom, Minn.—The Windom flax plant is in operation again following a change-over making it possible to market a byproduct which was a waste material formerly.

Duluth, Minn.—Grover C. Sterling, affiliated with the Duluth grain trade for many years who later moved to California, died at his home in Glendale, Cal., recently.—F. G. C.

Roseau, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s new feed mill and mixing plant has been placed in operation, a grand opening of the plant having been celebrated recently.

Henderson, Minn.—Homer Hoelz of Belle Plaine and Wilbert Gehler of Glencoe have purchased the Henderson Feed Mill, operated here for the past six years by Harold Hoelz and Roland Schrupp.

Duluth, Minn.—Henry F. Salyards, 75, died Nov. 4. He had been president of Ely-Salyards & Co., grain commission firm, since 1896, and was a past president of the Duluth Board of Trade. At one time he was associated with the C.C.C. His widow, a son, Ely, engaged in the grain trade, and two daughters survive along with a sister and eight grandchildren.—F. G. C.

#### MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Occident Elevator division of the Russell-Miller Milling Co. has moved into its new offices on the eighth floor of the Security Bldg.

Edward L. Brown, 74, retired grain broker, died recently. He entered the grain business here in 1891, a member of the firm of Brown & Tracey. He retired in 1926 when he was with the J. M. Bennett Co.

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., grain processing firm with its William O. Goodrich division here, reported for the September quarter net profit of \$565,566, equal to \$1.03 a share, against \$848,046, or \$1.55 a share, in the like quarter of 1943.

#### MISSOURI

Lamar, Mo.—The Morrow Milling Co. of Carthage will close its feed store here, Lawrence Kleiss, in charge of the local agency, has been notified.

Calhoun, Mo.—F. P. Goodrich, manager of the Farmers Elevator for the past two years, recently purchased the Harryman Produce house in Clinton, and has taken charge of the business.

#### KANSAS CITY LETTER

Pfc. Douglas Paul DeWitt, 21, at one time employed at Spear Mills, Inc., was killed in action in Luxembourg Oct. 8.—P. J. P.

M. B. McVeigh has acquired space in the Land Bank Building for the brokerage office he has set up, operating as McVeigh & Co.

Frank A. Theis, head of the Simonds-Shields-Theis Grain Co., has been elected president of the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City for the coming year.

Stanley Cronin, manager of the Rocky Mountain Grain & Commission Co. for many years, has been elected vice-pres. of that division of the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co.

Max Bates has made no change in his business connections, continuing to conduct the affairs of the Bates Grain Co. as heretofore. Harold M. Adams, formerly with the Bates Grain Co., recently became associated with J. P. Parks & Co.

Pfc. Jorgen J. Hess, 35, of the infantry, who was employed at the Nutrena Mills, Inc., here before his induction into the army, was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action in France as of Sept. 17, according to word received recently by his wife, Mrs. Geneva Hess.—G. M. H.

John N. Bolton, 72, an independent buyer at the Kansas City Board of Trade for the last twenty years, died Nov. 10 at the Bethany Hospital from burns which he received the day before while trying to extinguish fire from an exploded gas heater in his bedroom. As he struck a match an explosion followed and flames spread to the bed and walls.—G. M. H.

Kansas City, Kan.—Oscar M. Straube has resigned as president and general manager of Nutrena Mills, Inc., effective immediately, and has been succeeded by R. E. Whitworth, who formerly was vice-pres. in charge of the company's plant at Coffeyville, Kan. J. C. North, who was vice pres. in charge of the plant at Sioux City, Ia., has been named executive vice-pres. Both Mr. Whitworth and Mr. North are moving to Kansas City.

The walkout strike of some 350 workers at the Corn Products Refining Co. plant in North Kansas City ended Nov. 16 as a full crew reported for work. Production at the plant had been halted since Nov. 3, when the men went out in protest over a two-week layoff imposed on a worker who allegedly persisted in playing cards on company time. When the shut-down occurred, the company at the time had numerous loaded cars on track awaiting handling. Unloading could not be effected and the company was forced to make arrangements for the cars, containing about 55,000 bus. of corn, to be moved into local elevators. Pickets for a time refused to let the cars be taken out of the plant, it was said, until an agreement was effected by interstate commerce commission agents and union officials. When switching of cars was allowed considerable deterioration of the corn had resulted in the time it stood on the track, much of which was high moisture. At the termination of the walkout further delay in starting operations was occasioned until a fresh supply of corn could be moved to the plant.

#### NEBRASKA

Leigh, Neb.—C. A. Trofholz has opened a new feed store here.

North Bend, Neb.—Andy Von Rein is new manager of Cherny & Watson Lbr. Co.

Scotia, Neb.—The Scotia Grain & Implement Co., in business here for many years, now is closed.

Wilsonville, Neb.—The Wilsonville Grain Co. has installed a new 30-ton scale south of the office. The old scale will be moved to Shippee.

Linwood, Neb.—The Farmers Grain Co. has amended its articles of incorporation and changed its name to Farmers Co-operative Grain Co.

Callaway, Neb.—The west elevator owned by the Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co. will be opened for business soon under the management of Fred F. Mason of York. The elevator, which has been used for storage for the past several years, is being remodeled.

Avoca, Neb.—The Marquardt Grain Co. has widened its driveway and installed an Ehrsam Overhead Truck Lift. Tillotson Const. Co. did the work.

Gretna, Neb.—Keith Manifold suffered a badly mangled right hand Nov. 1 when he caught it in machinery at the Shamlein Helm mill while unloading grain.

Tekamah, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Ass'n is installing new elevator boots and giving the plant a general overhauling. Tillotson Const. Co. has the contract.

Juniata, Neb.—The Farmers Co-operative Ass'n has moved its elevator from its former site on the Missouri-Pacific tracks, abandoned, to a new location along the Burlington tracks.

Superior, Neb.—Hubert Landry, who has been temporarily in charge of the newly acquired plant of the Eberhardt & Simpson Grain Co. here, has been appointed manager of the business.

Seward, Neb.—Walter Zillig, for the past 24 years manager of the Staplehurst Grain Co., recently resigned to accept a position with the Engler Mill & Elevator where he will have charge of the grain business starting Nov. 1.

Indianola, Neb.—The first carload of new corn, 1944 crop in this territory, was bought by the Smith-Reiter Grain Co. of Indianola on Oct. 25 and arrived on the St. Joseph, Mo., market on Oct. 30, grading No. 4.—Jos. Reiter, Smith-Reiter Grain Co.

Oxford, Neb.—The Farmers Exchange is taking down the store room west of the elevator office and will erect a building of tile to serve as office, cream room and store room, Ben Shepker, manager, announced. The old building was damaged by fire recently.

Weeping Water, Neb.—The Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co.'s elevator was destroyed by fire recently together with two carloads of corn, 1,000 bus. of wheat and a large quantity of soybeans stored there. Spontaneous combustion is believed the cause of the fire.

Omaha, Neb.—New officers and directors of the Omaha Grain Exchange for the coming year are: D. O. Aller, pres.; E. H. Miller, vice-pres.; C. H. Wright, vice-pres.; A. McKinley, treas.; F. P. Manchester, sec'y; directors: E. L. Cahill, J. W. Holmquist, Jr., A. W. Nielsen, Harold Roth, H. B. Waller.

Fremont, Neb.—Howard S. Peterson and Alex E. Legge announced recently that a popcorn processing plant will be established here in time to process the 1945 crop. The plant will be built with sufficient capacity to handle several million pounds annually, and will shell, grade, dry and package the corn into cans and packages.—G. M. H.

Alma, Neb.—An alfalfa dehydrating mill will be located here, to be completed in time to operate during the next alfalfa growing season. The local com'ite has secured a sufficient number of subscriptions of stock to insure the location of the mill here and the C.C.A. of Kansas City had previously agreed to put up the balance, if the local money was raised.

#### NEW MEXICO

Elida, N. M.—The Isabel Grain Co. recently installed a grain loading elevator at the rear of the old Acker cement building.

#### NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—Buffalo grain elevators have been exempted from the ruling of Executive Order 9240, which prohibits payment of double time for Sundays and holidays worked unless the workers put in seven consecutive days during the week, according to a decision of the Department of Labor. The ruling applies only to the compensation of elevator employees, it was pointed out by local union officials, and not to the compensation of employees engaged in the actual processing of grain.

## STRATTON GRAIN CO.

GRAIN AND FEED MERCHANTS

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

MILL FEEDS—FEED PRODUCTS—BY-PRODUCTS

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

CHICAGO, ILL.

NEW YORK, N. Y.



Ithaca, N. Y.—Wholesale marketing and purchasing volume of the Co-operative Grange League Federation Exchange for the past year totaled \$117,143,000, J. A. McConnell, general manager, reported recently. Of this amount, \$4,285,244 will be returned to more than 200,000 New York, New Jersey and northern Pennsylvania farmers, as cash patronage refunds based on their use of the co-operative.

Olean, N. Y.—Dailey Mills, Inc., will rebuild its plant that recently burned, but on a new site here rather than in Binghamton. The local site was chosen because it offers virtually the same transit advantages as Buffalo. W. H. Keiser, president, stated. The new plant will cost approximately \$750,000 and will consist of a main building six stories high, together with warehouse, garage, loading and unloading facilities. Construction will be of fireproof concrete and steel. The main building will have five working floors while the sixth floor will be devoted to monitor grain bin inlets. Latest type milling machinery will be installed. The loading and unloading railroad spurs will

be on opposite sides of the mill. Until its new plant is completed, the company's feeds are being manufactured by several co-operating mills.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Two large grain tanks, smouldering for several days in the basement of the Black Rock Milling Corp. plant, were watched constantly by firemen and plant officials while the plant's conveyor system, thrown into reverse, drained the bins of their contents. The grain was passed thru a 10-ft. opening at the bottom of the tank and thru a chute before it reached the conveyor. Between the tank and the conveyor firemen were posted, wetting down the grain which passed thru the basement and up to a loading platform and emptied into box cars. Another crew was standing by with a heavy fire line. One thousand one hundred pounds of dry ice was placed in each of the tanks Nov. 10 when the fire was discovered and firemen stated may have extinguished the fire in one bin, which has been kept sealed. The tank being emptied, however, was still hot and smouldering.—G. E. T.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Grandin, N. D.—Ralph F. Gunkleman, of Fargo, manager of the Farmers Grain Co. of Grandin, was elected a member of the board of governors of the Transportation Ass'n of America at the recent annual meeting of the organization in Chicago. He was made a member of the O.P.A. oats advisory com'te in May, 1944.

Westhope, N. D.—The partnership of Vivian & Anderson has been dissolved, R. Anderson buying the interest of his partner, A. G. Vivian, in the Westhope mill. Mr. Vivian will retire from active business. James Matteson will be manager of the mill, which will continue to grind feed and handle flour and poultry and stock feeds. No flour will be milled at present, Mr. Anderson stated.

West Fargo, N. D.—The new Fargo branch warehouse of the North Dakota Mill & Elevator is near completion, R. F. Stangler, manager of the Fargo branch, announced. The warehouse section is 60 x 100 ft., with an adjoining ell, 35 x 55 ft., which will be the office and garage. It is serviced by N. P. trackage. When completed it will be headquarters for the Fargo branch and will serve as the point of distribution for feed products and flour in servicing dealers in the territory adjacent to Fargo.

## OHIO

Archbold, O.—Ellis Wyse, manager of the Stryker (O.) Farmers Exchange, has purchased and will operate the Aungst Bros. elevator and mill.

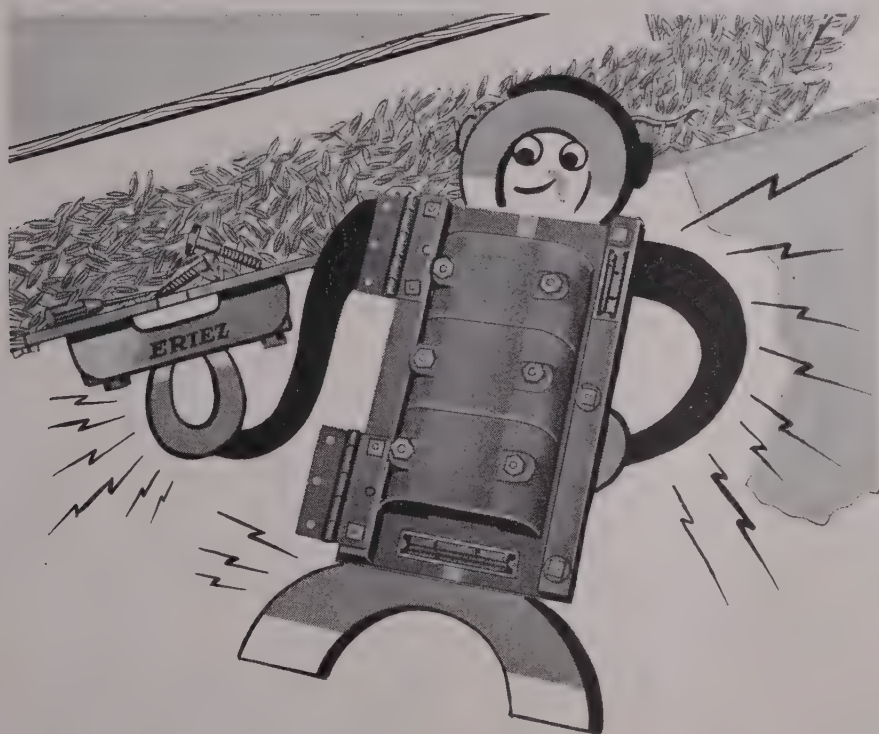
Defiance, O.—The Ohio Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has sold its sheet metal fertilizer mixing plant to the Lestrolite Corp. The plant will be converted into a warehouse.

Monroeville, O.—The city will buy the Correy Mill property, including the flour mill, machinery and other equipment, the Monroeville mill dam and water rights and considerable land on both sides of the river. The mill is one of the few still being operated by water power in Ohio.

Columbus, O.—New members recently enrolled in the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following: Dwyer Mill, R. F. D. Dayton; Hawkins Mill, Berlin Center; Jefferson Milling Co., Jefferson; H. L. Stoner, Wilmington; Davis Farm Supplies, Lockwood, O., and Doyle & Dickinson, Chicago, Ill.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

Ashley, O.—The 13,000-bu. double storage tanks on East Taylor St. owned by the Ashley Elvtr. Co., after being idle for approximately 20 years, were put to use again when the company began taking in soybeans. The two connected storage bins, 15 ft. in diameter and 50 ft. high, were built of glazed blocks by the Ashley Co-op. Co. which was organized just after the close of World War I. The Co-operative company was later reorganized into the Ashley Elvtr. Co. The tanks have been repaired and the company is planning to continue their use in the expansion program now being considered.

Ashtabula, O.—Four local youths ranging in age from 14 to 17 years, were caught after breaking into and entering the General Mills, Inc., Farm Service Division feed mill the night of Nov. 6. Paul Zimmerman, manager of the mill, reported the boys forced a sliding door to the building adjacent to a railroad siding where feed is unloaded. Inside the building they used knives in cutting open an undetermined number of bags containing bulk feed for cows and scattered the contents of the bags in hay and straw they had strewn on the floor. Damage was estimated at \$200. One of the four boys has served time at a state reformatory. All four admitted the breaking and entering and were taken to County jail at Jefferson for hearing in juvenile court.



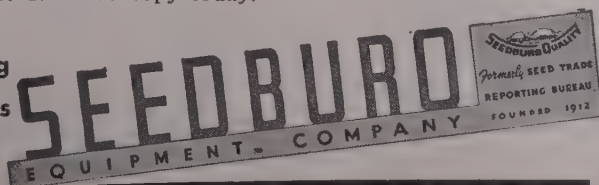
## "PULL THE PLUG" on Tramp Iron

Don't let stray pieces of iron or steel in grain ruin vital machines. Pull out these "tramps" with a magnetic separator. Avoid possible death to poultry and livestock. Prevent fire from sparks or hot iron in feed.

Separator easily installed by cutting opening in bottom of grain spout or hammermill feed table. Unit is permanently magnetized. Requires no wiring to power line or generator. Requires no attention except occasionally to remove accumulated iron. Approved by Mill Mutuals. Guaranteed satisfactory.

Various sizes available. For 4" spout, \$35. For 8" spout, \$60, f.o.b. shipping point. This is one of 350 items of grain and seed house supplies and equipment described in the new Catalog No. 144. Write for free copy today.

620 Brooks Building  
Chicago 6, Illinois





Monroeville, O.—The 125,000-bu. elevator of the Monroeville Co-op. Grain Co. is expected to be completed before Jan. 1. The large grain drier and elevating machinery are being installed. Rust Engineering Co. has the contract.

Marion, O.—Perry Cooper has been appointed general manager of the Marion Milling Co. plant, effective Nov. 1. The local company is a division of the Kansas Milling Co. of Wichita, Kan. Mr. Cooper succeeds the late P. A. Lashley.

## OKLAHOMA

Alva, Okla.—It is expected the Alva Terminal Elevator will be completed about Jan. 1. Machinery and equipment for the plant has arrived. William Stites, sec'y of the elevator board, announced.

Muskogee, Okla.—Joy D. Cole, owner and operator of the Cole Grain Co., is installing machinery in his new dehydrating plant which will be in operation for the wheat pasture dehydration this winter and the first alfalfa cutting next spring. The plant can handle around 4,000 tons of dehydrated meal each year.

Ponca City, Okla.—Sid A. Dellaplain, Osage County rancher and former Ponca City business man, has received the priorities for constructing and equipping an alfalfa mill near his ranch, about 20 miles southeast of here. Work is expected to start soon and the plant will be completed in time to handle the 1945 alfalfa crop. A company is being organized to own and operate the plant.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Marysville, Wash.—The Best Feeds Store is building a 32x60 ft. warehouse to house additional stocks.

Lewiston, Ida.—Mail addressed to the Conlee Kemper Co. has been returned by the post office marked "out of business."

Burlington, Wash.—The Washington Shell Co., a new industry, is working on a six-day, eight-hour schedule, producing ground shell and oyster shell flour, for use in poultry and stock feeds.

Burley, Ida.—Kenneth J. Elliott, formerly traffic manager at Greeley, Colo., for the Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., has been promoted to manager of the company's local mill. He has been with the company for 19 years.

Tacoma, Wash.—Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, Inc., will hold its Washington All-State Banquet on Dec. 7, 6:30 p. m., at the Winthrop Hotel. Important business discussions will be followed by a program of entertainment. The committee in charge of the program is: Chairman, Ralph Johnstone, Tacoma Feed Co., Tacoma; Fred Holm, Olympia Feed Co., Olympia; John Berry, Berry Feed Co., Puyallup; Bruce Swanson, Peterson Bros. Grain & Fuel Co., Tacoma; Bill Athaw, Puget Sound Feed Co., Tacoma; Rufus Parker, Avenue Feed Co., Tacoma.

Longview, Wash.—The Washington State Farm Chemurgic committee will hold its fall meeting at Longview Nov. 28. Dr. H. K. Benson, University of Washington, is chairman of the state chemurgic group. Uses of existing crops will be discussed.—F. K. H.

## PENNSYLVANIA

New Castle, Pa.—Dr. K. J. Seulke, director of research development at the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill., has resigned from the company to enter the feed brokerage business here. He joined the Staley firm 10 years ago as feed nutritionist. William F. Allen will succeed Dr. Seulke as director of research development. Mr. Allen has been with the Staley company in its paper mill division.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Reliance, S. D.—An overheated motor in the elevator of C. W. Derr caused a fire loss on Oct. 11.

Groton, S. D.—The Groton Farmers Elevator Co. recently enlarged its office space and completed repairs on its elevator.

Brookings, S. D.—A bin of cobs caught fire at the Geo. P. Sexauer & Son corn shelling plant recently, but the flames were extinguished before much damage resulted.

Rapid City, S. D.—Contract for completion of the Tri-State Milling Co. warehouse has been awarded to the M. A. Garland Const. Co. Work will start immediately on the two floors, 70x90 ft., of concrete and brick construction.

Hetland, S. D.—The Hans Tande Elevator was destroyed by fire early this month, that started from spontaneous combustion in the coal shed. John Cleveland's elevator was damaged by exposure from the fire of Tande's elevator.

Flandreau, S. D.—Melvin Jenson, of Hancock, Minn., has succeeded C. J. Tagtow as manager of the Peavey Elevator. Mr. Jenson, recently discharged from the army, has since married and he and his bride have leased the home of Mrs. Pearl Cox.

Sisseton, S. D.—The Rueben Olson Grain Co. has been sold to the Christianson Grain Co., under which name it will be operated in the future. Mr. Olson, who has owned and operated the business for nine years, decided to discontinue it because of ill health.

Huron, S. D.—Dissolution of Reese Elevators, Inc., has been announced. Sheldon F. Reese, of Aberdeen, a director of the company, explained that this was an action completing the closing of one of two elevators the company maintained here. "We have not operated the elevator for some time, but had neglected to dissolve the corporation," he said. He explained "it was a private corporation which has no effect on our present holdings."

Marion, S. D.—Henry F. Tieszen retired from the management of the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n elevator at the annual meeting Oct. 21, and A. W. Tiahrt of Newton, Kan., has been named to succeed him.

Hetland, S. D.—L. L. Penning, manager of the Geo. P. Sexauer & Son elevator, died unexpectedly of a heart attack Nov. 8. He was found in the basement where he had gone to attend the furnace. Mr. Penning, an experienced grain man, came here Oct. 15 from Jefferson, S. D.

## SOUTHEAST

Cairo, Ga.—Mail addressed to S. Q. Milling Co. has been returned by the post office marked "out of business."

New London, Conn.—Mail addressed to B. J. McCarthy has been returned by the post office marked "out of business."

## TEXAS

Crosbyton, Tex.—Mail addressed to Smith & Chase has been returned by the post office marked "out of business."

Marshall, Tex.—The power plant of the Marshall Mill & Elevator was damaged by fire on Nov. 2, and as a result the rest of the feed plant will be temporarily idle until repairs are made. Its grain handling facilities are not affected. The company has another plant at Shreveport, La.

Fort Worth, Tex.—New members recently enrolled in the Texas Grain & Feed Ass'n include the following firms: Anton Grain Co., Tom H. Davis, owner, mgr., Anton; Associated Feed Mills, W. B. Scott, mgr., Austin; Commodity Products Co., R. F. Malone, Ft. Worth; Coffee-Davis Grain Co., J. F. Coffee, June Davis, Amarillo; Griffin-Chesher Grain Co., A. C. Chesher, Littlefield, Tex.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y.

Galveston, Tex.—George Sealy, chairman of the board of Galveston Wharves, widely known among grainmen and millers of the southwest for his activities in wheat and flour, died Nov. 4 in his hotel suite in New York following a short illness of double lobar pneumonia. Mr. Sealy had gone to New York to attend a meeting of the Foreign Trade Council. Under Mr. Sealy's leadership the Galveston Port Elevator, of 6,000,000 bus. storage capacity, was built. He was president of the Galveston Wharf Co. for many years.

## WISCONSIN

Milwaukee, Wis.—John P. Hein, 73, president of the Hein Flour & Supply Co., died Nov. 10.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Central Retail Feed Ass'n will hold its annual convention here June 4 and 5 at the Schroeder Hotel.



Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Ulm, Minn.

## Once Employed Always Re-employed

Once you employ IBBERSON you won't be satisfied with any other builder. This is the history of hundreds of plant owners all over the country. It costs nothing for consultation. Write us in confidence, also ask for our FREE book.

**T. E. IBBERSON COMPANY**

Engineers and Contractors

Minneapolis, Minn.



Janesville, Wis.—The Ideal Feed Co., owned and managed by Louis Mullikin, held a formal opening Nov. 8.

Madison, Wis.—Badger Feeds, Inc., has been incorporated; incorporators George A. Wasenaar, F. H. Brunzell and P. W. Hennessey; to carry on a wholesale and retail feed, seed and grain business.

Balsam Lake, Wis.—George Whitnar, farmer near Clear Lake, has purchased the local feed mill from Fred Nelson, who was forced to discontinue operation of the mill some time ago because of ill health.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Dr. C. W. Ofelt, until recently technologist for Converted Rice, Houston, Tex., has become a member of the research staff in the laboratories of the Carnation Co. He will conduct research in cereal chemistry.

Black River Falls, Wis.—The Charter Oak

Mill, located three miles south of here on highway 54, has been sold by H. L. Landers, owner, to the Federation Co-op. Oil Co., which will continue to operate the plant under Mr. Landers' supervision. The manufacture of poultry feeds will be continued as in the past.

Madison, Wis.—A series of district meetings held thruout Wisconsin by the Central Retail Feed Ass'n came to a close here Nov. 17. Other meetings held were at Green Bay, Wausau, Chippewa Falls, New Richmond, Fond du Lac, and Burlington. All meetings were well attended and the program on each occasion included a talk on post war selling by Tom Dyer, Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis; a discussion of feed formulas by Walter B. Griem, chief of feed and fertilizer inspection in Wisconsin; and enlightenment on government regulations affecting the feed industry by Eldon Roesler, Milwaukee.

## Does Your Leg Belt Run True?

With new operating equipment so hard to get it becomes doubly important for a grain elevator manager to watch the adjustments of his elevating facilities to minimize wear, and to keep these facilities in smooth operating condition by making repairs promptly.

The elevating leg is the heart of any grain elevator. This above all should be kept in careful alignment, its bearings checked frequently, its belt kept taut.

Qualified engineers who have given special study to elevator cup belts, name five reasons for a cup belt running off the head pulley. These are: 1. The added weight of the drive pulley tends to wear the bearing on that side quickest, or to spring the support, allowing the shaft to drop out of alignment, and the belt to follow the drop. 2. One bearing support may be structurally weaker than the other. 3. Support or bearing adjustments become loosened, allowing misalignment of shafting. 4. Head shaft is often too light, in which case it may spring and allow the pulley to get out of line. 5. Set collars or pins become loose, allowing pulley to slip sideways on the shaft.

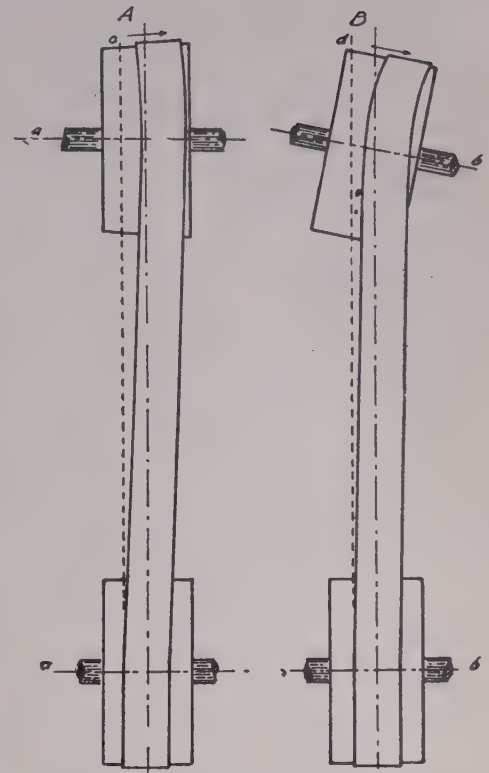
Similar reasons cause misalignment of boot pulleys. Named are: 1. Head pulley gets out of plumb, due to settling of building, or weakening of head supports. Belt naturally follows a plumb line from the head pulley. 2. Grain

enters boot at an angle, tending to crowd the cup belt to one side. 3. Boot bearings become worn, permitting end play, particularly if boot has closed end bearings. 4. Where set collars are used, these may become loosened and allow end play. 5. Pulley set collars or pins may become loose and allow the pulley to slip sideways on the shaft.

Leg belts always tend to run to the low side of the head pulley, contrary to a rather widespread belief that the opposite occurs. Sketches prove the point. Where the diameter of the pulley is equal throughout its width, the belt will pass spirally to that side of the pulley where the tension is least.

If head pulley were cone shaped the belt would tend to follow the old misbelief, and climb to the high side of the cone, because the high side of the cone would travel at a faster rate of speed (because of its larger diameter) and thus pull more strongly on its side of the belt. This principle is employed in a pulley that is crowned in the middle. Each side of the belt tends to move toward the middle of the pulley. Thus the belt stays in the middle of the pulley, provided it is laced properly, and the pulley shafts are in line.

Current forms of head pulleys are usually kept in alignment by shimming up the bearings when an elevator settles out of line under a load of grain. Boot pulleys have take-ups, which are simple to adjust, tho the adjusting



Why a Cup Belt Runs to the Low Side

must be done carefully. Important to proper adjustment are inspection openings in both the boot and the head casing.

Make the inspection openings large enough so that with the aid of a flashlight the belt, and the pulley may be seen. One good place is the top of the throat of the head casing. This can be made the full width of the casing. Then slow movement of the belt can be watched, and belt position can be accurately determined both before and after adjustment of shaft alignment.

Boot casings usually have side plates. Here again the flashlight will aid inspection. Let's make sure the head shaft and the boot shaft are in line thereby reducing loss of power, friction and fires.

## The Export Wheat Subsidy

[Continued from page 392]

modity, which otherwise meets the applicable minimum price standards, is not high enough to reflect (1) the parity price as of Jan. 1, 1941, and (2) the average farm price for the two years or seasons 1940-1941, both increased by the amount by which cash costs of production, including hired farm labor but not including the estimated value of the labor of the farm operator and his family, have increased since Jan. 1, 1941, adjustments may be necessary in such maximum price. If such maximum price is high enough to reflect only one of these two prices as increased, such maximum price may or may not require further adjustment depending upon the action with respect thereto by the Economic Stabilization Director.

This, in brief, is the legal framework within which maximum prices for agricultural commodities are established by the Federal Government. What role these governmental controls with respect to the prices of agricultural commodities will play in the future is essentially a matter of policy rather than law.

Italy's new wheat crop is only 17 per cent under the pre-war home requirements.

Grain storage elevators to have a capacity of 200,000 metric quintals of wheat are being built in Santiago, Chile, at a cost of 17,000,000 pesos.

# MORE and MORE

GRAIN GROWERS ARE EMPLOYING FUMIGATION ON THE FARM

Was a time when mill and elevator operators steered clear of fumigation. But not any more! They learned by experience that insect control is positively essential to the elimination of waste.

Grain growers are learning the same profitable lesson and as a result the demand for Weevil-Fume, the dependable farm fumigant, is steadily increasing.

Weevil-Fume, made by the makers of Weevil-Cide, has demonstrated its ability to check infestation in farm-stored grain and employment of this safe, highly effective fumigant is fast becoming common practice throughout the grain growing sections of America.

There is a growing demand for Weevil-Fume in YOUR district . . . cultivate it . . . supply it . . . keep pace with progress. Weevil-Fume is sold to the farm trade through mill and elevator operators exclusively. Investigate the trade-building, profit-increasing possibilities it provides. Write today.

**Weevil-Fume**  
The Dependable Farm Fumigant

**THE WEEVIL-FUME CORPORATION**

(Subsidiary of the Weevil-Cide Co.)

1104 Hickory Street

Kansas City, Mo.



# Field Seeds

**Mt. Vernon, Ill.**—The Mid West Seed Co. has installed two new seed cleaners driven by totally inclosed motors.—H. H. H.

**Marcellus, Mich.**—The hybrid seed corn processing plant on the farm of D. H. Kuhns burned Nov. 6. The loss is \$5,000, partly insured.

**Salinas, Cal.**—Clarence F. Nelson has been appointed manager of the seed store of the Germain Seed Co. He has been manager of the store at Watsonville.

**Tulsa, Okla.**—Two buildings have been purchased by the Bindings-Stevens Seed Co. for office and warehouses. The property has access to the railroad track.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—The Rudy-Patrick Seed Co. has purchased an additional corner at Eighth and Santa Fe streets. The 10,000 square feet will be used as a parking lot by Rudy-Patrick employees.

**Rochester, N. Y.**—L. P. Gunson & Co. has been changed from a corporation to a partnership. Established 56 years ago the firm was incorporated in 1927. Mr. Gunson will act in an advisory capacity. Partners are G. L. Fearnley, Cora B. Ferguson and Leander A. Polk, all of whom have long been active in the management.

**Lafayette, Ind.**—Lincoln soybean seed supplies are becoming exhausted. Growers interested in planting this outstanding variety must make reservations for seed within the next few weeks or they will be unable to obtain it for the 1945 planting, according to K. E. Beeson, extension agronomist at Purdue University.—W. B. C.

**Irkutsk, Siberia.**—A heavy crop of "American" vegetables has just been harvested in this area by factory workers and farmers who last spring received three boxes of seed sent by Russian War Relief. The growers were impressed by the high quality of the American seed, and in all cases cultivated new seed from their crops and will sow the same varieties next year.

**Ames, Ia.**—The Iowa State College Seed Laboratory since Sept. 1 has been deluged with the largest number of seed samples of red, sweet and alsike clover and alfalfa in a like period in its history. Premiums are paid by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for growing these seeds, but a test is required before payment, hence the increased demand for official testing.

**Lafayette, Ind.**—Certified seed lists of the Indiana Corn Growers' Association, showing the names of the 291 growers who planted 5,333 acres of Lincoln soybeans for seed production this year, are available from county agricultural agents and from the Association office at Lafayette. Many growers are, already sold out. All seed should be planted for further multiplication for next year, and much of it will qualify for certification in 1945.

**Washington, D. C.**—Production of both forage and proso (hog) millet seed is expected to be larger this year than last, but is below average. The larger crops this year are attributed chiefly to an increased acreage, although yield per acre in some states is also reported to be larger than in 1943. More millet seed is indicated for Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Colorado and the Dakotas. Of the forage millets, increases in production seem more certain for German and Siberian millet. Production of Japanese millet may fall below that of 1943.—U. S. D. A.

**Lafayette, Ind.**—Approximately 15,000 samples of legume seed have been received by the state seed laboratory at Purdue University during the period July 1 to Nov. 1, and approximately 100 samples a day are still coming in. A comparison of this figure with the 9,000 samples usually received in a 12-months period reveals that Hoosier farmers are taking advantage of the AAA poundage payment for alfalfa, red and alsike clover seed. A. S. Carter, chief inspector for the state seed commissioner, with headquarters at Purdue, urges that farmers interested in this program get their samples in as quickly as possible, in order that they may be handled prior to Jan. 1.

**Decatur, Ill.**—Growers of soybeans watched with a great deal of interest this year's performance of the new "Lincoln" bean. The yield of the Lincoln bean per acre, even though they were planted with only three-fourths of a bushel per acre, was quite satisfactory. The seed, certified, is being released to the public, and in 1945 may be planted at the regular rate of seeding. The Lincoln is the most outstanding of all soybean varieties. If the Lincoln bean continues to give satisfactory results in the future as it has in the past, it will rapidly replace other varieties. There will not be nearly enough seed available for the demand in 1945, but there should be plenty for 1946.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

## Production of Cane Seed

Production of sorgo ("cane") seed is expected to be one-third to one-half larger this year than last, when production was much below average. The increase is attributed to larger acreages and yields per acre of Atlas, Norkan, and one or two other varieties of sorgo, which more than offset decreases in production of Sumac and Amber sorgos. The largest increase in production is indicated for Kansas, but larger crops are also indicated for Oklahoma, Colorado, and Nebraska. Decrease in production is most marked in Texas, where Sumac is the principal variety.

Carry-over of sorgo seed on farms is practically nil. On June 30, dealers had 1,874,000 lbs. of this seed, compared with 8,963,000 in 1943 and 9,804,000 in 1942.—U. S. D. A.

## Flaxseed Needed

Assuming the war with Germany ends in 1945 and a big building program gets under way, paint for the new buildings just won't be there. To make 1946 the big construction year that is visioned, flaxseed must be provided to make the linseed oil which is so important a part of paint. The job is up to flaxseed.

That means a big crop in 1945. But farmers can make more money raising other things, even when the yield is good—say 10 bushels to the acre. The war food program has stressed other grains to the exclusion of flax. Congress has refused to do any more for flax because the price is not so-called parity now. Present prices don't give the farmer nearly as large returns as corn or soybeans.

Flax is an uncertain crop. Yields this season were low and the quality poor in many places. Good seed is hard to get. It all adds up to another slim harvest in 1945 unless something

is done. What can be done? The answer seems to be up to Congress—to raise the ceiling on flaxseed and to guarantee a minimum return.—*Minneapolis Star-Journal.*

## Arkansas' Rule on Out-of-State Seedsmen

Pursuant to recent opinions of the Attorney General no objection will be made by the Arkansas State Plant Board to an out-of-state seedsmen's advertising or soliciting orders for hybrid varieties in advance of their approval by the Plant Board. The Board believes, however, that if this is done the seedsmen should give all the facts to a dealer whom he solicits, namely, that the seed has not yet been approved, and that it is unlawful for the dealer to sell it until after it has been approved and special permit tags issued by the Board, and that in the event the seed is not approved by the Board, the dealer can sell it only on specific request (made to the Board) of each farmer who may want to buy some of it.

The Board does not look with favor on the actual delivery of the corn to the dealer in advance of approval by the Board, even though under some forms of sales-contact this could be lawfully done. The foregoing is given as a clarification of the Board's rule, following:

"Rule 68, Paragraph 3, as amended Dec. 11, 1939. *Hybrid Seed Corn Must Be Tested.* Sale of hybrid corn for planting purposes is prohibited unless the breeder thereof has obtained a permit for that purpose from the State Plant Board. Permits will be granted to breeders when the following requirements are met: (1) That the breeder be officially recognized as such in his respective state; (2) That the strains he proposes to sell shall have been tested at the Arkansas Experiment Station, or in other acceptable tests in the state, and found adapted to Arkansas conditions, except that upon special request of the grower (purchaser) permission will be granted on strains regardless of adaptation. To each bag or container there must be attached one of the breeder's permit tags. Special permits will be issued to persons who wish to have trial plots."

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## Texas Seedsmen Plan Good Meeting

The post-war planning conference of the Texas Seedsmen's Ass'n will be held at Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 28 and 29.

Among those on the program are Jas. Young, sec'y of the American Seed Trade Ass'n; Lane Wilson of Shreveport, La.; R. E. L. Snelson, Savannah, Ga., past pres. of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n; Terris A. Manley of Phoenix, Ariz.; W. A. Davidson, of Washington, D. C., to speak on the Federal Seed Act; W. Grayson Quarles, Raleigh, N. C., pres. of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n; Minter Womack on Hybrid Corn; Dr. E. P. Humbert, chairman of the State Seed and Plant Board.

The president's banquet will be held the evening of Nov. 28.

## Increased Millet Seed Production

Production of both forage and proso (hog) millet seed is expected to be larger this year than last, but is below average. The larger crops this year are attributed chiefly to an increased acreage, although yield per acre in some states is also reported to be larger than in 1943, according to the USDA.

More millet seed is indicated for Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Colorado, and the Dakotas. Prices to growers on October 15th varied considerably. German-millet prices ranged chiefly from \$2.00 to \$3.50 per 100 pounds; Siberian millet from \$1.75 to \$2.00, and yellow hog and Early Fortune millet from \$1.10 to \$1.60.

## Age of Seed Corn Affecting Yield

The Illinois Experiment Station found that decrease in yield from old seed corn was caused by reduction in field stand and to a lesser extent by lowered yield per plant. Three-year-old seed averaged 4.8 per cent lower in yield than 1-year-old seed when both lots had perfect stands. When reduced stand also was allowed to influence yield the 3-year-old seed yielded 7.8 per cent under 1-year-old seed. With high-quality seed originally, yields declined gradually, yet fair yields were obtained for 6 yr.; with corn of average commercial quality, yields from 2- and 3-year-old seed were significantly lower than yields from seed of the previous season's crop.

Aging markedly reduced prevalence of viable fungi in infected seed corn. *Gibberella zeae* infection was almost completely eliminated in seed corn held over 1 yr., *Nigrospora oryzae* infection was greatly reduced, and *Diplodia zeae* was reduced about 50 per cent. *Cephalosporium*

*acromonium* and *Fusarium moniliforme* infections were reduced considerably after 3 yr., yet some traces remained up to 7 and 8 yr. of storage.

## Lespedeza Seed Crop Largest on Record

Production of lespedeza seed this year is forecast by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture at 266,400,000 pounds of thresher-run seed, compared with 163,620,000 pounds last year and the 10-year (1933-1942) average of 110,381,000 pounds. A larger crop this year than last is indicated in every state. Largest increases are reported for Arkansas, Indiana, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, and Kansas.

The 1,276,600 acres expected to be harvested this year exceeds by 50 per cent, the previous record of 852,000 acres in 1943, and is more than 2¼ times the 10-year average of 563,280 acres. The 1944 acreage surpasses that of last year in every state, and is above average in all states, except Kentucky, Illinois, and Tennessee. The record acreage harvested this year is attributed chiefly to prospective good yields of seed, acreage payments in a majority of producing states, lateness of killing frosts, and relatively high prices received by growers for lespedeza seed last year.

Yield per acre is expected to be about 209 pounds of thresher-run seed per acre, compared with 192 pounds in 1943 and the 10-year average of 187.8 pounds. Yield this year may be above that of last year in every state, except Illinois, Georgia, and Alabama. It likewise is indicated

to be above the 10-year average in every state, except Illinois and Indiana.

Current supplies of lespedeza seed, including production this year and carry-over, are 225,078,000 pounds of clean seed. They are 59 and 45 per cent larger than the 1943 and 1942 supplies, respectively.

Percentage that is Korean, 84.1; Kobe, 11.2; Common, 1.9; Tennessee No. 76, 8; Sericea, 2.0.

## Getting 8 Cts. per Pound More for Tested Seed

Lincoln, Nebr.—On an average of sixty samples a day of red clover and alfalfa are now being received for testing by the state department of agriculture, according to a report made recently by R. M. Howard, director. This is more than double the number received last year.

Considering the fact that the 1944 alfalfa crop is more than two-thirds smaller than the 1943 crop, it is somewhat surprising that so many samples are being received. The sampling increase, however, may be caused by the fact that farmers are disposing of their seed direct and not selling it thru dealers.

Another factor is that the O.P.A. ceiling price for uncleaned alfalfa seed is 35c per pound; whereas, the price for seed which has been cleaned and tested is 43c per pound.

"Despite the low yield the seed being tested is of high quality and has an unusually high germination test," Howard said.—G. M. H.

## WEEDS and Weed Seeds

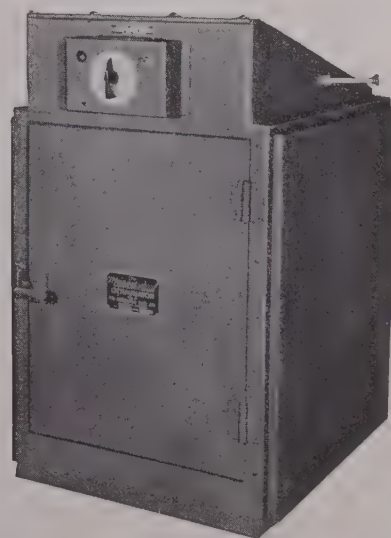
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## Hybrid Corn

By D. W. ROBERTSON, agronomy section of Colorado College of Agriculture

Many different corn hybrids have been tested under irrigation at Fort Collins in northern Colorado and at Rocky Ford in the Arkansas Valley. Similar tests have been conducted under dry-land conditions at the U. S. Dry Land Field Station at Akron, Colo., and in adjacent areas where irrigation water is not available.

**INBREEDING.**—In corn, inbreeding is practiced for successive generations to produce what is known as "inbred lines," each of which is a distinct strain. When two of these inbred lines are crossed we have what is known as a "single-cross hybrid." Single crosses can be used commercially only when the inbred lines yield sufficiently well to make seed production economically desirable. The high-yielding inbred line should be used as the female parent. When an inbred line is crossed with an open-pollinated variety, we have what is known as a "top cross." The top cross is used to test the "combining ability" of various inbred lines or, in other words, to determine the ability of inbreds to make high-yielding "single crosses."

**THREE-WAY CROSS.**—A cross between a single cross and an inbred line produces what is known as a "three-way cross." Some such hybrids are made for commercial production. Three-way crosses are used more frequently with sweet corn than with field corn. In a three-way cross a good pollen-producing inbred line is used as the male parent, and a single cross is used as the female parent. Both the inbreds used in the single cross should combine well with the pollen parent. A cross of two single-cross hybrids produces what is known as a "double-cross hybrid." This is the type of hybrid which is usually grown as a commercial field corn hybrid.

**SELECTING BEST COMBINATIONS.**—All combinations of inbred lines do not necessarily produce crosses which give better yields than the open-pollinated parents from which they were originally selected. Only combinations which combine well have a possibility of outyielding the open-pollinated parents from which the inbred lines were originally selected. To determine this combining ability the top cross is used. The inbred lines used in the high-yielding top cross are saved for further study. When several high-yielding inbred lines are obtained, they are next crossed in all pos-

sible combinations. From the yielding ability of the single crosses, the method of combining the single crosses to make the highest yielding double-cross hybrid is determined.

Only those double crosses having the best predicted yields are made and tested. By confining the testing to the best predicted double-cross combinations, considerable time and space are saved in testing the double-cross hybrids. While this test may not be infallible, its use with additional field tests may eliminate 1 year in 3 in testing the double-cross hybrids before they are recommended for increased production. The corn produced from the high-yielding double-cross seed should never be planted, because it segregates and produces both low- and high-yielding plants, tending to reduce the average yield of the field.

## Sweet Sudan Is Readily Distinguishable from Johnson Grass

By J. R. QUINBY and R. E. KAPER

There was a time, when agriculture in West Texas was in its infancy, that Johnson grass was not to be found at all in many counties. Unfortunately Johnson grass has now become widespread and is present on many farms in the Sudan grass-producing area.

It is not uncommon at the present time to encounter car loads of Sudan grass seed at railway terminals that have been rejected by purchasers because of the presence of Johnson grass seed in small amounts. This contamination with Johnson grass takes place in the field where the seed is grown.

A very small percentage of contamination is not evident to the local buyer or sometimes even to the farmer, and only a trained seed analyst is willing to say definitely whether a Sudan grass sample is or is not free from contamination with Johnson grass.

When Sweet Sudan grass comes into use, anyone will be able to detect the presence of Johnson grass in a sample because Sweet Sudan grass seed has a glume or hull that is sienna or reddish brown in color. Johnson grass seed has glumes that are black, brownish black or blackish straw in color and such seeds are easily discernible among sienna colored seeds.

Contaminated lots of seed can therefore be rejected when offered for sale at the point of origin or at any time later and no farmer will hesitate to plant Sweet Sudan grass when he

knows that it is not contaminated with Johnson grass. The sienna glume color has another advantage since it will distinguish the sweet and juicy strain from the ordinary Sudan grass.

Winchester, Ind., Nov. 18.—Clover seed business is all over, that is, farmers have sold all that they intend to sell. This new handling of clover seed has made a retailer of nearly every farmer that has seed. We have done lots of analyzing for them, then they sell it to their neighbor. The movement, if it comes, from Indiana looks like it would come late.—Goodrich Bros. Co.

## Supply Trade

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Champion Portable Mill Co. will lay a new concrete floor and insulate the ceiling of its garage at a cost of \$1,400.

Toledo, O.—Jas. J. Pollard, aged 78, died Nov. 11 after three months' illness. Burial services were held in Chambersburg, Pa., where he formerly resided. He had been a milling engineer for Aug. Wolf & Co., and later, from 1905 to 1940, he had been mid-western representative of Sprout, Waldron & Co.

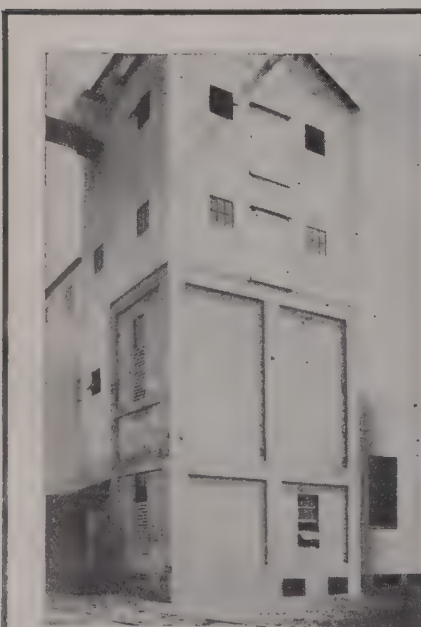
New York City.—Geigy Company, Inc., dyestuff house, which introduced DDT in insecticidal compositions to the Government, has issued a statement calling attention to the fact that the raw material, DDT, is not in itself a complete insecticide but is a toxicant, which to be effective requires very careful compounding with other compatible substances that act as diluents or carriers.

Rutland, Vt.—A wide variety of counting scales in many styles and capacities are described in a new circular just published by the Howe Scale Co. Included are single, double, triple, and all-ratio models with Weightsograph, dial and beam indication. Copies of this literature may be obtained by writing to the Howe Scale Co. or to one of its many branch offices for Circular P-1.

Chicago, Ill.—The International Lighting Exposition will be held Apr. 19 to 23 at the Palmer House, with the largest exhibit of industrial and commercial lighting ever assembled under one roof. Architects, consulting engineers, electrical contractors, and executives of industrial and commercial establishments will have an unequalled opportunity to preview better and more efficient lighting units for offices and industrial plants.

Washington, D. C.—A recommendation that the private importation of burlap from India be authorized as soon as conditions warrant was made at meeting by the Burlap Importing and Bag Manufacturing Industry Advisory Committee, the War Production Board reported. The committee said that these conditions should include (1) sufficient shipping space with adequate sailings to North Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coast ports without the need of allocating shipping space. (2) sufficient burlap production to meet reasonable United States requirements, (3) the restoration of an import allocation system if the supplies are not ample, and (4) an adjustment of prices to permit private operation.

Farmers in 16 Minnesota counties will soon be mobilized to wage war against the European corn borer, a new-comer among the corn crop pests in this part of the country. T. I. Aamodt, state entomologist, announced that the corn borer has now been found in 16 south-eastern and south-central Minnesota counties: Houston, Fillmore, Wabasha, Olmsted, Goodhue, Mower, Dodge, Rice, Winona, Steele, Freeborn, Faribault, Waseca, Martin and Ramsey.



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## Grain Carriers

**Washington, D. C.**—The Interstate Commerce Commission has extended to Dec. 3 its service order No. 242 penalizing delays in loading or unloading box cars. Included are BX cars normally used for coast express shipments.

**Washington, D. C.**—The Interstate Commerce Commission has postponed from Nov. 20 to Jan. 4 and 5 the hearing of oral argument on Docket 4718, the proportional rail and re-shipping rates on grain originating on the Illinois waterway.

**Railroads** are now handling about two and one-half times the amount of freight traffic and more than four times the volume of passenger business than they did before the war, the Car Service Division of the Association of American Railroads said in a report submitted Nov. 15 to the annual meeting of the member roads of that Ass'n at the Blackstone Hotel in Chicago. They are doing it with one-fourth fewer freight cars, about one-fourth fewer passenger train cars, and one-third fewer locomotives than in 1918. The reduction in freight cars alone amounts to about 600,000 units.

**Washington, D. C.**—The Senate Commerce Committee on Nov. 15 decided to hold hearings to determine whether the proposal to construct the St. Lawrence River seaway shall be considered as a treaty between the United States and Canada or as an executive agreement. Senator Overton of Louisiana, chairman of the committee, is strongly opposed to this waste of public funds in constructing a waterway, most of the electric power generated going to Canada altho the United States will pay \$277,056,515 and Canada \$144,418,000.

### Corn Goes Under Permit System

With storage room filling up and the manpower shortage in the elevators the Ass'n of American Railroads announced Nov. 17 that the only corn that may be shipped to named terminals is that for which a special permit has been issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission agent at the market.

The points banned for receiving shipments until further notice were Buffalo, Chicago, Decatur, Peoria and Pekin, Ill., Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

### Meeting National Industrial Traffic League

The National Industrial Traffic League held its annual meeting Nov. 16 and 17 in the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, N. Y.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: Pres., John B. Keeler, assistant general manager Koppers Co., Pittsburgh; vice-pres., Alonzo Bennett, vice-pres. Federal Compress & Warehouse Co., Memphis; treas., R. W. Campbell, manager traffic department, Butler Paper Co., Chicago. Regional vice-presidents: New England region—William P. Libby, North Plymouth, Mass. Trunk-line region—J. S. Wood, New York. Central Freight Association region—G. A. Blair, Chicago. Western trunk line region—L. P. Siddons, Colorado Springs. Southwestern region—F. A. Leffingwell, Dallas, Tex. Southeastern region—M. M. Emmert, Atlanta. Northwestern region—George H. Shafer, St. Paul. Pacific Coast region—W. G. Stone, Sacramento, Calif.

Pres. Keeler said: "There are interests now at work in Washington that can jeopardize the future private operation of our transportation system." He deplored the granting of subsidies to some forms of transportation and said that "even some railroad officials believe that ultimately the rail carriers must obtain such aids." But he declared that the growth of sub-

sidies would only hasten the day of government ownership.

The League decided to endorse in substance bills S. 1492 and H.R. 3554 as clarifying the interstate commerce act and preserving the principle that the freight rate covers complete service of transportation from the place where the freight is loaded on the cars at origin to place where freight is unloaded at destination.

### Why Some Grain Shipments Are Short

Frequently the railroad companies are faced with claims for shortages of grain in cars when the cars look to be in pretty good condition. Recently a weighman of the Chicago Board of Trade upon opening a box car of grain noticed a depression in the grain about half-way between the door and the end of the car and somewhat toward one side of the car. The rest of the car seemed to be loaded uniformly to a depth of about 60 inches.

This man was interested in seeing what was the cause, and after the car was unloaded and swept clean it was found that a hole had been bored upward in the floor of the car about 2 inches in diameter and then had been plugged, the plug being so well made that a casual glance would not have noticed it. Both of the car seals were intact, and by boring a hole in the floor of the car someone had gotten away with a very fair amount of grain.—*The Round-up*.

### Shippers Opposed to Seaway Project

Opposition to any "congressional or executive action which would authorize and provide for the construction of the St. Lawrence seaway and power project" is expressed in a resolution recently adopted by the Atlantic States Shippers Advisory Board.

Extensive hearings before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in 1932 and 1933, and before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors in 1941, the Board explains, "proved conclusively that lack of economic merit of the proposed St. Lawrence development."

Maintaining that surveys on which proponents rely for economic justification of the project have been made principally by governmental bureaus, the shippers contend that these were prepared for the purpose of "justifying the proposal and cannot be regarded as being entirely unbiased."

After pointing out that the project contains many objectionable features which make it "detrimental to the economic welfare of the nation," the resolution continues:

"Estimates of the cost range from 421 million to amounts in excess of a billion dollars, the greater proportion of which would be borne by the taxpayers of the United States."

### Cobs Cause Three Elevator Fires

**Summitville, Ind.**—Fire, probably due to spontaneous combustion, broke out at 10 a. m. Sunday, Oct. 29, in cob house where green weed seeds and other cleaner tailings were mixed with cobs. No watchman posted. Fire broke out again at 2 p. m. on ledge in upper part of cob house. No watchman posted. At 5 p. m. serious fire discovered in dust house adjoining cob house and communicated to elevator cupola. Two firemen who formerly worked at elevator carried hose line into cupola and extinguished fire. Watchman posted. At 10 a. m. the following day another small fire discovered in dust house. Promptly extinguished.

**Colfax, Ind.**—Total loss, Nov. 1, at 7 p. m. One of best elevators in the state, involving values of some \$80,000. Owner against his better judgment had stored cobs in adjoining cob house for accommodation of townspeople. On day of fire a picker outfit had sent in considerable quantity of poorly picked corn including many stones which had caused so much trouble that picker was notified to improve quality or further receipts would be refused. Fire started in cob house, very likely due to foreign material that had caused sparks when going through sheller. Fire department could not prevent fire reaching cupola so that property was doomed by the time outside help arrived.

**Hurlbut Siding, Ill.**—Large double elevator containing 80,000 bus. of soy beans plus several thousand bushels of other grains and involving values of more than \$200,000 burned Thursday morning, Nov. 2. This large plant was down to the ground within 30 minutes, three fire department pumpers being helpless for want of a water supply. Fire was due to an unscreened, possibly overloaded, cob burner.

### Corn and Barrels Will Be Needed

By A. W. W.

**Louisville, Ky.**—While the War Production Board announced late last week that distillers could stop producing Government alcohol and produce beverage liquors in January, still there are a lot of other problems.

Chief of these is cooperation. Some of the large companies have barrels on hand or under contract. Many others do not, and may have to use used cooperage, if they can even get that. Due to low O.P.A. prices on staves and heading there has not been much production for many months and barrel manufacturers admit that they haven't the material and can't get it.

Next is the question of grain and whether or not the War Food Administration, will let distillers use corn. Eastern distillers use mostly rye, but Kentucky distillers are famous for their bourbons, and need 60 to 75 per cent corn to produce good bourbons.

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# Feedstuffs

**Ottawa, Ont.**—The subsidy on soybean meal has been withdrawn, it is announced by the Canadian feeds administrator.

**Brewers Dried Grains Production during** October amounted to 18,300 tons, against 20,400 in October, 1943, as reported by the W.F.A.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—The Midwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting Jan. 4 and 5. The first day will be devoted to an agricultural forum.

**Retailers of alfalfa** hay no longer are required to issue invoices on sales of less than one ton of this commodity, the Office of Price Administration announced effective Nov. 16.

**Indianapolis, Ind.**—The retail margin on sales of Government feed wheat is still governed by C.C.C. order, and has not been changed by Supp. 1 of FPR 2.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

**Lincoln, Neb.**—Alfalfa mills have withdrawn from the market in the Platte Valley, leaving balers to do the buying and shipping. Last week 57 cars of baled alfalfa and 28 cars of meal were shipped out.

**Washington, D. C.**—Dr. Harry W. Titus was elected chairman of the executive committee of the Animal Vitamin Research Council at the recent annual meeting. Dr. A. Black and Dr. Bernard L. Oser were re-elected sec'y and treas. respectively.

**Effective Nov. 4**, sellers of pet foods whose delivered price includes a freight charge based on a zone freight charge, must state that fact on their invoices without necessarily specifying the amount of the charge, but must keep records showing how such zone freight charges have been computed.

**Washington, D. C.**—The textile bag order, M-221, has been amended to forbid the use of new bags for fish meal, fish scrap or tankage and meat scrap. Secondhand raw sugar bags, previously limited to sugar, may now be used as a container for any product. Burlap bags, which formerly could not be changed in size, may now be altered to suit the customer's requirements. Certification of familiarity with order No. M-221 is no longer required of secondhand bag purchasers.

**J. A. Krug**, chairman of the War Production Board, announced Nov. 10 that he is notifying the nation's grain beverage distillers that their facilities will not be required for making industrial alcohol during January. Mr. Krug said that while large amounts of industrial alcohol will be needed from the distillers in 1945, the industry's producing capacity has now reached such a point with relation to requirements that occasional releases of the beverage facilities can probably be made during 1945 without jeopardizing the war program.

**Dodge City, Kan.**—The crops of feed grains produced this year is much greater than last year's crop. However, it should be remembered that there was a 34 per cent reduction in carryover stocks on Oct. 1, this year, as compared with a year ago, which makes the total U. S. domestic supply of feed grains for the 1944-45 feeding season smaller than a year ago, but the units of livestock are down from a year ago, which should make feeding supplies somewhat more abundant throughout the 1944-45 feeding season.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed and Seed Dealers Ass'n.

## Pig Feeds Compared

One lot of 10 pigs self-fed on a mixture of corn, wheat, soybean meal, alfalfa, and minerals made an average daily gain of 1.42 lb., whereas another lot of 10 pigs fed corn, wheat, oats, Manamar, and minerals made an average daily gain of 1.31 lb. and required more feed per 100 lb. gain, report V. A. Freeman and G. A. Brown in the Michigan Sta. *Quarterly Bulletin* 26, No. 3.

## Substitutes for Dried Skim Milk

Different mixtures of alfalfa leaf meal, dried whey, B-Y feed, fish meal, meat scrap and peanut meal were satisfactory substitutes for skim milk in a high-quality starting-and-growing diet. When substituted for dried skim milk in a simple diet that consisted chiefly of ground oats and dried skim milk, the mixtures containing fish meal and B-Y feed or dried whey were superior to those containing meat scrap, and superior even to dried skim milk, according to Hammond and Titus.

## Cost of Ingredient to Feed Manufacturer

Regarding M.P.R. 378 and Supp. 3 to F.P.R. 2, Wm. R. Roalfe, chief counsel, makes the following ruling:

Mixed feed manufacturer located at point where no rail facilities available, desires to buy barley at farm in Area A from producer and deliver to his plant in his own trucks. Under early interpretation, manufacturer must use, as cost of ingredient, the maximum delivered price at his plant if the regulation covering the ingredients provides a delivered price for that point.

In this case Sec. 7(e) provides a maximum delivered price for the producer of barley, on deliveries to a processing plant, of base price at the farm where grown plus transportation costs from farm to processing plant. Base price is price at nearest interior rail point, less 4c per bushel. Transportation cost in this instance would be the permitted hauling allowance for the distance.

## Feed Control Committee Action

The executive committee of the American Ass'n of Feed Control Officials at the Washington meeting moved that a sum not to exceed \$150 be allocated for the purpose of revising current definitions in order to obtain a greater degree of uniformity without in any manner changing the sense and meaning of such definitions, the same to be spent under the direction of the executive committee. All modified definitions to be submitted to investigators before publication.

That the collaborative check sample work be continued through the year 1945, with special emphasis being placed upon microscopical examinations and such other determinations as may be requested.

That feed control officials who may develop chemical standards for wheat by-product feeds take into consideration the protein variation which occasionally occurs in wheat and which is a factor beyond the control of the milling industry.

## Combines Selling and Delivering

By J. E. BULLARD

Howland Baxter has been in the feed and grain business in Marlboro, N. Y., for the past 37 years. During that period conditions have changed to a marked degree. Today, there are fruit farms in the section which do not have a single horse on them. Nothing but tractors are used for hauling farm implements. In addition to the falling off in the volume of the grain business due to such changes as this there has been a decided change in the farm operators themselves. There is not as large a percentage of old settlers, those who are descended from the first white people to develop these farms in the central Hudson valley, as was formerly the case. People who were born in Europe, or whose parents were, have come more and more to be the operators of the farms in this vicinity.

During the past few years there has also come about a different attitude toward paying bills. There are more farmers who have gotten the impression that the world owes them a living, and that this obligation is much more important than anything they owe to the world or to their creditors. This has made the credit situation much more acute and in need of more careful watching.

Added to this is more competition. In addition to Mr. Baxter, there is another grain dealer, well established and dating back to the days of the grist mill. Though the population of the town is small, a couple of chain grocery stores sell grain and feed and recently there has been started a co-operative. Just how successful this venture will prove remains to be seen. It may be able to gain enough members and to hold them to succeed. On the other hand, it may not. In the meantime the competition it offers is just another thorn in the flesh of the older, regular grain dealers.

Viewing the growth of this competition, Mr.

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Baxter, from his experience in the grain business, came to the conclusion that the only way to meet it successfully was by rendering the utmost in service while at the same time keeping down the cost so there would still be a net profit for the business. The small proportion of cash and carry business he was able to secure indicated that delivery was important. The number who demanded credit also indicated that the cash business would not grow to very great proportions.

The problem was one of service. It was a two edged problem. It was important that good service be rendered all customers. It was of just as great importance that this service be rendered at as little cost as possible. The situation had reached the point where there were practically no dairy farms left in the district. Usually not more than one horse would be found on a farm. The change to no horses on a farm large enough to afford a tractor was taking place. Most of the farms are small. Those who buy poultry feed are buying for small flocks, as a rule, rather than large ones.

If a salesman made regular calls on these customers to get their orders, the time and mileage would run into a considerable figure and eat too deeply into the margin on what was sold. It did not seem practical to try to contact the customers by telephone. So, the only solution appeared to Mr. Baxter to be the combining of selling and delivering.

Had he not been operating a long established business, had he not built up a large following of customers, the plan he is using might not, in fact probably would not, work out as well as it is working. At any rate, he feels he has found about the only solution for his particular problem.

Regular routes are covered. Some of these take a half day and some may take a whole day. A two ton truck is used and this is loaded in the morning with what it is likely the customers on the route will want. The driver starts out with a full load and sells and delivers as he covers the route. If it is a route which gets rid of the load in the morning he drives back to the store and reloads. Though he does not make it a practice to take actual orders for the next trip, he does keep in mind exactly what each customer is likely to need. In other words he does sell as he delivers.

The routes are covered with a high degree of regularity. Each customer knows when to expect the truck to arrive. This regularity has been found to be important because if there is not such regularity, more customers are going to be away when the truck arrives and this complicates matters to a degree. Routes are planned with the view to making each trip show the lowest possible mileage per customer. The distance from the store depends somewhat on highway conditions. For example, if the trip must be made largely over country roads, five miles may take as long and take more out of the truck than fifteen miles over a concrete highway. In all cases, the aim is to keep the cost down where there is some margin left for net profits as well as to cover credit losses.

The driver of the truck, naturally has to be more than a delivery man. A good deal has to be left to him in regard to credit extension. He must do a good deal of the collecting. He must learn just about what each customer will need and be able to make up his load in such a manner that all customers are supplied but practically nothing is brought back to the store. In short, he must know his customers thoroughly and if there is any doubt in his mind in regard to what will be needed, next trip, he must learn on this trip, in so far as possible.

This system, therefore, is not so simple in operation and not so easy to work as it might seem at first thought. If the truck comes back with too much of a load, a lot of hauling has been done which was not necessary but which has cost money. Every load must be planned in such a manner that the maximum number of customers can be taken care of with that load.

The fact that Mr. Baxter sells nothing but hay, grain and feed, that he handles no fertilizer, the feeds are all standard, he doing no special mixing and that the only thing outside of the grain, feed and hay stock which he handles is a little business in cement and the handling of some chicks, simplifies the problem to a considerable degree. Were he selling farm implements, fertilizer, building supplies and the like, it would be a different problem. Since he is strictly a hay, grain and feed dealer, he has been able to work out his present system in such a manner that it works. It renders his customers the service which tends to hold and to satisfy them.

One problem, however, in such a system, is to find the right man to drive the trucks and do the selling and delivering. Mr. Baxter seems to have been fortunate in this direction. The man must have the interest of the store at heart. In short, he is pretty much a store manager. He takes the store to the customer, rather than having the customer come to the store.

## Big Meeting of New England Feed Men

An attendance of 450 registered made the Nov. 8 meeting of feed men at Boston, Mass., the largest on record.

Sponsored by the Massachusetts State College, with the feed industry of New England co-operating, a good program had been arranged, including an address by Walter Berger, chief of the Feed Management Branch of the W.F.A.

Fred P. Jeffery, head of the poultry department of the state college, spoke on Poultry Feeding and Management.

Stocks of wheat owned by the C.C.C. Oct. 31 amounted to 105,735,000 bus. Purchases of domestic wheat from July 1 to Oct. 31 amounted to 98,124,000 bus. Purchases from Canada amounted to 4,825,000 bus. Was this bought for lend-lease?



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## Trace Minerals in the Nutrition of Farm Animals

By L. A. MAYNARD, Laboratory of Animal Nutrition, Cornell University

No mineral element other than those in common salt is universally deficient in the ration of any farm animal. Ideally, then, recommendations as to needs for any of the others as supplements to rations should be based on an analysis of the specific feeding situation—character, and even chemical composition, of the ration in question, productive function being supported, etc. In practice, recommendations must be much more general and they become more difficult to formulate and justify, accordingly. For several reasons the problem becomes most difficult of all where the question of adding minerals to mixed feeds is concerned.

With respect to the trace elements the basic information for making recommendations is meager. Decisions must be reached on the basis of (1) data on requirements in comparison with data on feed composition, and (2) field evidence as to the occurrence of deficiency symptoms. The data available are here reviewed.

**IODINE**—The need for supplementary iodine in areas where goitre and related troubles are found is clear. But the extent of these areas is at present poorly defined, and further studies are also required as to the possible need for supplementary iodine where physical symptoms of its deficiency are not evident. The recommendations regarding iodine supplementation, published in 1942 by the Committee on Animal Nutrition of the National Research Council, still appear reliable.

**IRON AND COPPER**—In general, rations contain much more iron and copper than are required to meet body needs. The suckling pig represents a special situation, not met in practice with other species. Iron deficiency symptoms in grazing animals have been reported in Florida and Massachusetts, but the evidence is not clear-cut. Any widespread area problems seem very improbable. Copper deficiency is a serious problem among grazing sheep and cattle in certain areas in New Zealand. The characteristic symptoms have never been reported anywhere in the United States. Certain grazing animals in Florida are considered to suffer from copper deficiency and a similar trouble is suspected in an area in North Carolina. In neither case does the trouble appear to be definitely characterized.

**COBALT**—Our only proof that cobalt is an essential element rests on observations with grazing animals in specific areas. No one has been able to produce the deficiency experimentally with rations adequate in all other respects. Cases of deficiency have been fairly definitely identified in areas in Florida, Michigan, Wisconsin and Canada and deficiency areas are also suspected in northern New York, Massachusetts and elsewhere in New England. But the well authenticated cases of uncomplicated cobalt deficiency where the animals were getting enough to eat otherwise, are few. Such special situations call for cobalt supplementation. But roughages and concentrates in general, so far as data are available, contain much more cobalt than the amount apparently needed to keep cattle healthy. There is no clear evidence that other species ever suffer from a lack of this mineral.

**MANGANESE**—So far as we know at present, the relatively high manganese needs of poultry do not hold quantitatively for other species except possibly the rabbit. The pig's requirement for normal growth and reproduction is much lower and can be met from common feeds. Cattle and sheep have not been studied. Since they are herbivorous animals it should be particularly worthwhile to study them in view of the findings with rabbits. But even if their requirements proved relatively as high

as those for poultry, their usual rations should more than meet their needs. Manganese troubles in grazing cattle are suspected in North Carolina, Massachusetts and elsewhere in New England, but no definite findings are as yet available.

**ZINC**—No studies of the zinc requirements of farm animals have been made, and no cases of deficiency have been recognized. Based on human and rat data, rations should always much more than meet any body needs.

The field of trace elements needs much more study, particularly with reference to troubles of unknown causes which continue to be reported, among grazing animals primarily, in certain areas. All that we have learned thus far has been the result of the occurrence of very severe and obvious symptoms. There may be subacute troubles which continue to exist much more widely. On the other hand, many cases of trace element deficiency have been reported where the animals simply were not getting enough to eat. The ration was all right, there simply was not enough of it. On the basis of present information, it does not seem justifiable to add any of the trace elements to mixed feeds for general use, other than iodine for the areas in question, and manganese in the case of poultry feeds. To include trace elements generally in the ration on an "insurance basis" would involve the payment by the stockman of a much larger premium than the known risk justifies.

## December Oil Meal Set-Aside 20 Per Cent

W.F.A. has amended W.F.O. No. 9 to continue the 20 per cent oil meal set-aside during December, and to make the following change in the procedure for applying for set-aside meal.

Applicants are required, beginning with December allocations, to certify in their application certificate that they are familiar with provisions of W.F.O. 9, as amended, and that they will accept the quantity of meal allocated at applicable O.P.A. ceiling prices. According to W.F.A., this new provision is intended to curb unnecessary applications for set-aside meal and may serve to prevent excessive turnbacks to the agency, a practice which would tend to keep meal from circulating normally thru the trade.

## Fish Meal Ceiling Needs Adjustment Upward

Practically every dealer had a retail price lower than the present wholesale price structure during the period from August to Dec. 1, 1941, states Mr. E. W. Lockwood, owing to quite a heavy production that season. Such sales must now be made at a loss, unless OPA adjusts ceiling to fit present higher invoice costs. Retail markups should be over their supplier's maximum price. With fish meal at "ceiling" any such sales are at a direct loss under GMPR, March, 1942, highest retail price. Commercial distributors have pointed this out to OPA, but suggest retailers submit facts to OPA so that normal movement may take place if and when fish meal supply permits. Fish meal may remain at ceiling for some time.

One dealer reports his highest retail price in March, 1942, was \$85 per ton. Under R.P.S. 73 his cost this season, based on fish meal as it is running at present will average about \$83 per ton, or an increase of \$14 per ton in invoice

cost. There is no incentive because of supply and margins, to sell fish meal at retail. He believes that retailers should be immediately allowed at least the same margin as is allowed in the sale of meat scraps, namely \$7 per ton. We urge retailers to send us data showing their March, 1942, selling price, and their present delivered cost of fish meal. This data will be supplied OPA with request for early appropriate action according to President Ed H. Durr—I. J. Stromnes, sec'y, California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

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## Distillers' Dried Grains Full of Vitamins

Vitamins that formerly were washed down sewers in what was considered a waste material, distillers' dried grains, now are finding a place in poultry rations. Altho work on this subject has been done for many years, it is only recently that the real feeding value of distillery by-products, and the reason for this value, has been clearly shown, reports Dr. S. M. Hauge of the agricultural chemistry department at Purdue University.

A part of distillers' spent mashes is insoluble and part is soluble. By drying that part which will dissolve in water, a material high in certain parts of the vitamin B complex results.

Recent experiments at Purdue have shown that distillers' dried solubles are such a good source of certain vitamins, they are capable of entirely replacing milk in the rations of growing chicks. It was found that six pounds of the solubles would take the place of five pounds of dried milk.

While dried distillers' solubles contribute to the poultry ration vitamins commonly found in milk, they do not supply all the vitamins needed in animal nutrition. However, their use in wartime rations has enabled feed manufacturers to stretch inadequate supplies of dried milk products.

## Central Retail Feed Ass'n District Meetings

Nearly 700 Wisconsin feed dealers attended the seven district feed clinics recently held throughout the state under the sponsorship of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n, according to a report by Fred H. Pittelkow, Oshkosh, association president. Meetings were held at Green Bay, Chippewa Falls, Wausau, New Richmond, Fond du Lac, Burlington and Madison.

Besides discussing plans for post-war feed merchandising and changes in wartime feed formulas, members were given advice on recent O. P. A. regulations and other current feed problems. Participating in the program were: Tom Dyer, Russell-Miller Milling Co.; W. B. Griem, chief of Wisconsin Feed and Fertilizer Inspection; David K. Steenbergh, executive secretary of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n, and Eldon Roesler, business manager of The Feed Bag.

Mr. Pittelkow, who was recently named a director of the Grain & Feed Dealers National

Ass'n, has announced that the Central Retail Feed Ass'n will hold its 20th annual convention at the Hotel Schroeder in Milwaukee on June 4 and 5.

Now serving his second term as president of the Association, Mr. Pittelkow is manager of the H. P. Schmidt Milling Co., Oshkosh. The Oshkosh firm is one of the few remaining flour mills still operating in Wisconsin and besides manufacturing a complete line of feed and feed ingredients produces wheat, rye, buckwheat and pancake flour.

## Detoxification of Cottonseed Meal

Experiments at the Alabama Station by W. E. Sewell with rats, chicks, and pigs showed the toxicity of cottonseed meal to be related to the content of free gossypol in the meal. Sufficient heat with moisture was found to remove the gossypol. Cottonseed meal and cottonseed meals containing little or no free gossypol were prepared by boiling commercial meal for 30 minutes in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times its weight of water. Meal so prepared compared favorably with peanut meal as a protein supplement to maize for pigs and chicks at a level of 25 per cent of the ration.

The study included chemical analyses of cottonseed meal from 16 mills. There was no apparent relationship between the protein content of the meal and its gossypol content, but the gain of rats in 9 weeks and of day-old chicks in 6 weeks was inversely related to the gossypol content of the meals. In the study with pigs, 6 lots of 8 approximately 30 lb. pigs each were fed for 20 weeks on rations containing sufficient cottonseed meal or peanut meal to balance the maize. There were no deaths in the lots receiving peanut meal or heat treated cottonseed meal and average daily gains of 1.19 and 1.26 lb., respectively, were made.

Cottonseed meal boiled for 30 minutes over an open fire in a steel barrel proved as effective for feeding as peanut meal. In several chemical tests the free gossypol content of the meal was found to vary with the moisture and heat treatments to which the meal was exposed during manufacture.

## Effects of Wheat Germ and Corn Germ on Hog Feed

Comparisons were made of rations consisting largely of cereals and cereal products in experiments with 10 lots of 12 pigs each, started at 65-70 days of age, with 15 per cent protein to 100 lb. of live weight and 10 per cent protein to 200 lb. of live weight, by E. W. Crampton and G. C. Ashton, reported in *Scientific Agriculture*.

The results showed that the nutritive properties of the cereal grains were in part dependent on the composition of their germ fractions, especially the amounts of the B complex contained therein. In arriving at this conclusion, the rations were made up of entire corn, degerminated corn, degerminated corn and wheat germ, entire wheat, degerminated wheat, degerminated wheat and corn germ, entire barley, degerminated barley, degerminated barley and wheat germ, and degerminated barley and corn germ in addition to the protein supplements.

The average daily gains made with rations of the protein supplements and entire corn and degerminated corn were 1.10 and 0.82 lb., respectively, with increases to 1.57 and 0.92 lb. with entire wheat and degerminated wheat, respectively. Advantage of barley over corn was also shown by gains of 1.61 and 1.34 lb. produced by entire barley and degerminated barley, respectively.

The advantages of wheat and barley over corn were also shown in the average daily gains induced by degerminated corn and wheat germ of 1.35 lb. and only 1.09 lb. by degermi-

inated wheat and corn germ, but by degerminated barley and wheat germ gains of 1.51 were produced, with 1.43 lb. by degerminated barley and corn germ.

## New Developments in Swine Nutrition

By B. W. FAIRBANKS, University of Illinois, Urbana, at Cornell Nutrition Conference.

**I. GROWING-FATTENING PERIOD:** Certain rations formulated from commonly used ingredients and adequate in protein, minerals, and vitamins A and D are nutritionally inadequate for growing-fattening in drylot, especially in the weight bracket from weaning to approximately 75 pounds.

A basal ration composed of ground yellow corn, wheat flour middlings, tankage (8 per cent), fishmeal (3.5 per cent), soybean meal, fortified cod-liver oil was fed to weaned pigs in drylot. During the first 13 weeks 31 per cent of the pigs died. Gross symptoms noted were anorexia, dermatitis, emaciation, rough hair coats and wobbly gaits, with some incoordination and occasional "goose-stepping." The growth rate was very slow.

The addition of six synthetic vitamins (thiamin, riboflavin, pantothenic acid, nicotinic acid, pyridoxine and choline) to the basal ration gave a response in growth rate, thrift, vigor and livability. However, this ration was not nutritionally complete. The pigs showed a high incidence of dermatitis, which was most severe during the eighth and ninth weeks of the test.

The addition of dried corn distillers' solubles produced more rapid growth and reduced the death losses. Dried corn distillers' solubles was not as effective in correcting the nutritional deficiencies of the basal ration as were the six synthetic vitamins, but the solubles do contain nutritional factors that were deficient in the basal ration.

The addition of alfalfa meal increased the growth rates and materially decreased the death losses. The alfalfa meal produced gains almost as rapid as when the six synthetic vitamins were added and induced the most normal development of feet, legs, gaits and hair coats. The benefits from the alfalfa meal are attributed largely to its content of water-soluble vitamins.

Pigs on pasture during the pre-weaning period store certain needed factors in their bodies which enable them to grow and gain economically during the post-weaning period in drylot on a ration which is not satisfactory for weanling pigs fed continuously in drylot from birth.

**II. GESTATION-LACTATION:** A basal ration of ground yellow corn, 85.7; soybean meal (expeller), 7.1; fishmeal (menhaden), 2.2; tankage (60 per cent protein), 5.0; minerals, 2.0; and fortified cod-liver oil, 0.5, was inadequate in meeting the nutritive requirements of the gestation period.

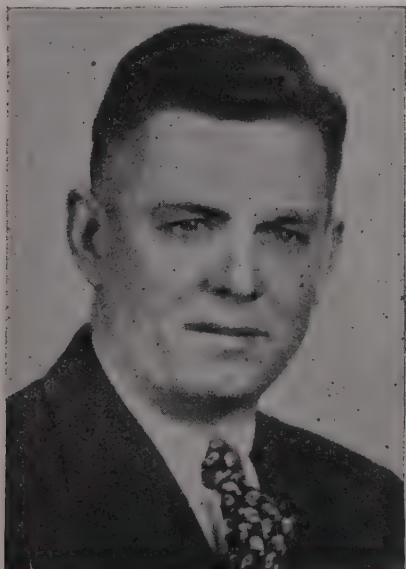
Breeding efficiency was increased by the addition of either dried corn distillers' solubles or alfalfa meal to the basal ration, as measured by the services required for each conception and by the average number of pigs farrowed per litter. Alfalfa meal was the most efficient supplement in respect to number of services per conception.

The pigs farrowed by the gilts fed the basal ration were markedly weaker at farrow than the pigs from gilts receiving the basal ration plus the addition of dried corn distillers' solubles, or the six synthetic vitamins, or alfalfa meal, or a combination of dried corn distillers' solubles and alfalfa meal.

The gilts fed alfalfa meal or a combination of dried corn distillers' solubles and alfalfa meal were more normal, as indicated by thrift, hair coats, skin, feet, legs and gaits.

Nearly complete lactation failure resulted when the basal ration was fed during gestation and lactation.

The results during lactation indicate that the six synthetic vitamins or dried corn distillers'



Fred H. Pittelkow, Oshkosh, President Central Retail Feed Ass'n.



solubles were not as effective as alfalfa meal or a combination of dried corn distillers' solubles and alfalfa meal in supplementing the basal ration.

A 15 per cent protein ration of corn, soybean meal, tankage, fishmeal, minerals and fortified cod-liver oil in the proportion fed in these tests must be supplemented with a source of water-soluble vitamins for satisfactory reproduction and lactation under conditions of drylot feeding.

## The International Wheat Agreement

The International Wheat Agreement is a proposal, reflecting the views of the countries of Argentina, Australia, Canada, United States and the United Kingdom regarding the conclusion for the future of a comprehensive international agreement of all nations having a substantial interest in international trade of wheat and wheat flour.

The "agreement" consists of two documents, (1) the "draft convention", which is a set of rules or by-laws that sets up the machinery to control exports, wheat production, stocks and prices. It also creates the International Wheat Council which is the executive body that will administer the agreement. The council will set the effective dates of the various controls when, in its opinion, such controls are necessary; and (2) the "memorandum of agreement", which is a statement of principles agreed upon by the five participating governments regarding an interim course of action to be followed with respect to wheat during the first part of the post-war period, pending conclusion of the more inclusive wheat conference. These countries have agreed that the provisions of the "draft convention" relating to the control of production, stocks and exports are to be put into effect by the four participating wheat exporting countries (Argentina, Australia, Canada and United States) at some future date to be announced within six months after the war. All five participating countries will cooperate in stabilizing prices and in the establishment of a wheat pool for relief purposes.

**EXPORT CONTROL.**—If and when the council deems necessary, exports of wheat and wheat flour are to be limited by quotas. More specifically, the quotas are based on the aggregate amount of wheat and wheat flour equivalent expected to be exported by the four major exporting countries and is allocated on a percentage basis as follows: Canada 40 per cent, Argentina 25 per cent, Australia 19 per cent, and United States 16 per cent. The percentage figure applies only to the export wheat trade of the four countries and not to the total world trade in wheat. The amount will be determined each year by estimating probable world requirements and deducting the quotas and allowances for other countries. The percentage figure will then apply to the net amount. In recent years, the total exports of wheat and wheat flour equivalent of the flour principal exporting countries, have been from four hundred million to five hundred million bushels a year. If the world demand for wheat from these four countries should exceed five hundred million bushels a year, secondary quotas will be allowed. The Department of Agriculture recently estimated that the United States' share of exports would approximate 72,000,000 bushels of wheat a year.

When an exporting country's quota is exhausted, no more exports of flour or wheat are to be permitted for the balance of the year, and a contracting importing country cannot import wheat or flour from such exporting country for the same period.

**PRODUCTION CONTROL AND STOCKS.**—On production control, the governments of Argentina, Australia, Canada and the United States, under provisions of the Agreement, must adopt measures to insure that pro-

duction of wheat in their territories does not exceed the quantity needed for domestic requirements, plus the basic export quotas, plus maximum reserve stocks.

Under the agreement, reserve stocks at the end of a crop year, are to be held within the following limits:

	Minimum	Maximum
Argentina .....	35,000,000 bus.	130,000,000 bus.
Australia .....	25,000,000 bus.	80,000,000 bus.
Canada .....	80,000,000 bus.	275,000,000 bus.
United States .....	150,000,000 bus.	400,000,000 bus.

Under exceptional conditions, the carry over stocks may be less than the minimum or exceed the maximum authorized for individual countries.

Pending conclusion of an international conference, the five contracting countries, under the memorandum of agreement, have agreed to fix a price for export wheat or its flour equivalent at the end of the war. By unanimous consent a price could be established before the end of the war. If no price has been agreed to on the cessation of hostilities, the five countries will maintain, for a period not to exceed six months as the export price of wheat, the price negotiated by the United Kingdom for the last bulk purchase of wheat from Canada. Equivalent f.o.b. prices are to be calculated for wheats of the other exporting countries. These countries would not be permitted to sell wheat for export, or to millers for producing flour for export, at prices other than the equivalent fixed.

The procedure proposed to be followed in the price control provision of the draft convention will be the fixing annually of a basic minimum and maximum price of wheat C.I.F. United Kingdom ports with corresponding schedules of prices for various wheats sold in world markets.

The general price formula used will take into account factors in establishing a price which will, (1) return reasonable remunerative prices to producers in exporting countries, (2) be fair to consumers in importing countries, (3) be in reasonable relationship to prices of other commodities, (parity concept), and (4) make appropriate allowances for exchange rates and transportation costs.

Because of price support program for wheat in the United States, the other countries recognize necessity of the United States subsidizing its flour exports in order that American industry can compete in foreign markets at the world price level.

**WHEAT POOL.**—The only feature of the agreement now actually in effect and operating, is the wheat pool established for relief in war stricken areas. The initial pool of one hundred million bushels of wheat was guaranteed as follows: the United States to furnish 50 million bushels; United Kingdom 25 million bushels; and Canada 25 million bushels. When additional quantities are needed, the four exporting countries agree to make contributions in amounts to be determined at that time.

**INTERNATIONAL WHEAT COUNCIL.**—This International Wheat Council, consisting of one or more delegates from each participating country will administer the provisions of the agreement. Each country has one vote. The council at present meets in Washington at least twice a year to decide upon problems of the agreement and the course of action to be followed.—The Millers National Federation.

**Des Moines, Ia.**—At a recent meeting in the state farm bureau office it was decided to organize a corporation with a state charter, to work against taxation of co-operatives engaged in business. A committee of three, composed of L. J. Franey, Marengo; A. N. Heggen Des Moines; and O. J. Grau, Storm Lake, was named to draft the charter of the council. Don Edison of Fort Dodge was temporary chairman of the meeting. He said: "Savings allocated to members by co-operatives do not represent earnings in the usual sense and therefore are not taxable."

## SCALE TICKETS FOR GRAIN BUYERS

**Scale and Credit Tickets**—Form 51 Duplicating contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, each leaf bearing five tickets, machine perforated for easy removal, and 100 leaves of yellow post office paper, each leaf bearing five duplicates which remain in the book. Also 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Size of book 5½x13½ inches, check bound, well printed. Each leaf is one ticket wide and five tickets deep. Order 51 Duplicating 500 tickets. Price, \$1.25, plus postage. Weight, 1½ lbs.

**Crop Delivery Record** (Duplicating) — This multiple load scale ticket form has two tickets to a page so that grain from two farmers may be recorded without turning a leaf. Each ticket is ruled to record receipt of 23 loads including the date, hauler's name of each load, gross, tare and net, and has spaces at the bottom for recording the total bushels, the price, the check number, and the total amount paid in settlement. Especially convenient when a farmer sells his entire crop at one time, delivering all of it within a few days. Originals (120) of attractive goldenrod bond paper, 120 duplicates of manila, and 3 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper to the book, with heavy gray pressboard covers, cut flush. Spiral wire bound so that open book lays flat, or may be folded back upon itself in open position to facilitate entries. Size, 8½x10½ inches. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price, \$1.25 each, plus postage. Order Crop Delivery Record, Form 69 Spiral.

**Improved Grain Tickets**—Using Form 19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and a ticket for the hauler. Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, printed on white bond, machine perforated. Each ticket is 8 inches wide by 6½ long. The 125 duplicate leaves are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book is 7½x13 inches, supplied with 5 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Duplicating. Weight, 2½ lbs. Order 19GT Dup. Price, \$1.35, plus postage.

**Scale Ticket Copying Book**—Contains 150 leaves bearing 600 originals and 600 duplicates, four originals and four duplicates printed on each leaf and perforated so outer half of each leaf may be folded back on the duplicate, thus giving an exact copy of all entries on the original. Leaves of white bond are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed without tearing. Duplicate remains attached to original until all entries are completed. Check bound, size 9¼x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 73. Weight, 2½ lbs. Price, \$1.45, plus postage.

**Duplicating Scale Ticket Book**—A labor-saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, so altered or spurious tickets may be readily detected.

This book contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, machine perforated, bearing 800 tickets, inter-leaved with 100 blank manila sheets. Well printed and bound in heavy board covers. Supplied with 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper, size 8½x11 inches. Order Form 62. Price, \$1.55, plus postage. Weight 3 lbs.

**Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book**—This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is delivering a number of loads daily. Each leaf bears two tickets and is perforated down the middle so that when the sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry on the other side of the sheet. Each leaf has room for name of farmer and the haulers of 34 loads in duplicate. Outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company. The book is 12 x 12 inches, check bound with heavy boards, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 66. Weight, 4 lbs. Price \$2.35, plus postage.

Cash with order for twelve copies of any of the above books earns 10% discount.

## GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago





At Conference of Allied Mills Executives

## Allied Mills Launches Post-War Programs

Extensive post-war programs pertaining to manufacturing, research, retail store operation, sales, advertising and sales promotion were outlined at a recent conference of district sales managers and plant managers of Allied Mills, Inc., held in Chicago. This was a culmination of long series of post-war conferences held by the company throughout its area of operation during the last 18 months. Many of the programs are already in operation and other projects will be launched immediately.

Shown in the picture reading from left to right are: Front row, John L. Richardson, advertising and sales promotion manager, Fort Wayne; E. W. Schafer, general manager, Sunshine and Amco Stores, Fort Wayne; E. W. Lenz, secretary, Chicago; J. B. DeHaven, president and chairman of board, Chicago; A. G. Philips, vice-president in charge of sales, Chicago; A. T. Pennington, district sales manager, Memphis; E. D. Griffin, assistant general sales manager, Chicago.

Second row: E. G. Prepp, office manager, Chicago; O. W. Seibert, plant manager, Fort Wayne; F. E. Christen, educational service director, Fort Wayne; Howard Worthington, district sales manager, Muncy, Pa.; I. E. Harrod, district sales manager, Decatur, Ill.; B. H. Focht, sales training director, Fort Wayne; L. F. Springer, general purchasing manager, Chicago; G. R. Baumbach, plant manager, Peoria; H. D. Munroe, district sales manager, Harrisburg, Pa.; J. P. Irwin, district sales manager, Tampa, Fla.; L. J. Kerman, auditor, Chicago.

Third row: L. M. Bolitho, credit manager, Chicago; Harold J. Buist, executive vice-president, Chicago; L. T. Murphy, plant manager, Omaha; R. E. Day, district sales manager, Omaha; W. B. Krueck, district sales manager, Fort Wayne; T. W. Holloway, district sales manager, Columbia, S. C.; Elmer J. Koehnlein, plant manager, Buffalo; Frank Shelby, plant manager, Portsmouth, Va.; A. W. Abraham, plant manager, E. St. Louis; C. W. Lyddane, plant manager, Memphis; Dr. J. E. Hunter, research director, Peoria, and P. L. Sanford, district sales manager, Springfield, Mass.

Rashly does Theodore W. Schultz, professor of land economics at the University of Chicago, predict that within two years after the defeat of Germany farm prices will break thru the floors established by the government and bring on agricultural depression. Will the O.P.A. or the C.C.C. be blamed?

## Protein Order No. 9 Eased

Parts of War Food Order No. 9 have been revoked by the War Food Administration, effective Nov. 17.

Feed manufacturers are no longer limited in their use of protein meals in the manufacture of mixed feeds.

Restrictions on the amount of protein meals which can be held in inventory are discontinued.

Certificates of compliance are no longer required from purchasers of protein meal except for linseed oil meal which is covered by a special order issued Oct. 18.

## Local Meetings of Illinois Feed Ass'n

Three regional meetings of the Illinois Feed Ass'n will be held, at the Nelson Hotel, Rockford, Nov. 28; at the Orlando Hotel, Decatur, Nov. 29, and at the Emerson Hotel, Mt. Vernon, Nov. 30.

A dinner at 7 p.m. will start each meeting. John J. White, pres., will speak on the retail sales tax, and A. T. Zimmerman will speak on public relations.

Dr. L. E. Card, head of the poultry department of the University of Illinois, is on the program at each meeting.

"Everywhere the tide is running strong toward government control, domination, and ownership."—Eric A. Johnston, pres. of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Protection against overheating of large electric motors is provided by automatic temperature recording instruments, some of which also have automatic control.

## Cattle Feeding Situation

Developments in the cattle feeding situation during October indicate that the number of cattle fed for market during the coming winter and spring will be little different from the number fed a year earlier, the Department of Agriculture reported Nov. 14.

The number of stocker and feeder cattle shipped into the 11 corn belt states during October was about 8 per cent smaller than in October last year and was the second smallest in 6 years. Iowa was the only state that received more cattle than a year ago. For the 4 months July thru October total shipments were about 1 per cent larger than last year, with increases shown for Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska and decreases for the other states. Direct shipments in October were about the same as last year but shipments from stockyard markets were smaller.

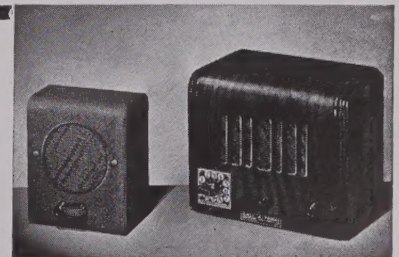
LAMBS.—Information, available early in November, points to a material reduction in a year earlier in the number of lambs fed in feed lots, partially offset by a sharp increase in the number finished on wheat pastures, the Department of Agriculture reported. It now seems probable that there will be fewer lambs finished in practically all of the corn belt states, except Kansas, and in nearly all of the western states. There will be more lambs finished in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, mostly on wheat pastures. Present indications are that the volume of lamb feeding in the 1944-45 season will be the smallest in at least 10 years.—U.S.D.A.

The subsidy rate to millers on wheat was raised effective Nov. 1 one cent per bushel, to 18 cents in all sections of the United States.

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# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

St. Louis, Mo.—Commercial hatcheries in Missouri during September hatched 1,305,000 chicks, compared with 5,289,000 a year ago. For the first nine months of the year 85,274,000 were hatched against 126,711,000 during the like period of 1943.

Washington, D. C.—With egg prices lower in 1944 than in 1943 and with feed prices higher, the egg-feed price ratio in 1944 was relatively unfavorable for egg production compared with the long-time average. In 1941, 1942, and 1943, the egg-feed price relationship was very favorable for increased production. Despite the less favorable ratio in 1944 egg production increased, reflecting the record number of 934 million chicks raised the year before. However, the number of chickens raised in 1944 was 20 per cent less than in 1943.—U. S. D. A.

## Feeding Pullets on Less Animal Protein

By C. W. CARTER, assistant poultry husbandman, Tex. Agr. Exp. Sta.

Several workers have reported satisfactory results were obtained with poultry rations in which a considerable part of the protein was supplied from vegetable sources. Norris and Heuser found that starting and growing rations containing as little as 3 per cent fish meal promoted maximum growth when the remainder of the protein concentrate was supplied by soybean oil meal. Bird and Groschke found that when satisfactory vitamin and mineral supplements are supplied, 4 per cent menhaden fish meal is sufficient in a mash in which soybean oil meal is the only other protein supplement; in a similar mash, 4 per cent dried skimmilk is on the borderline of sufficiency. Workers at other stations have set various, but similar, levels of minimum percentages of animal protein concentrates required in hen and chick rations.

Animal protein concentrates such as meat scrap, fish meal, and milk products have been especially scarce in the last few years. This experiment was carried on at the Texas station in order to find the effects of developing pullets on rations containing no animal protein and on rations containing smaller amounts of animal proteins than are generally recommended.

Single Comb White Leghorn chicks, hatched from eggs weighing 56 to 58 grams, were taken from the hatcher on Feb. 23, 1943, and were fed the regular starting ration containing 18.7 per cent protein for a period of six weeks. Six per cent meat and bone scraps was used in this starting ration and the balance of the protein concentrates was cottonseed oil meal, and soybean oil meal. At six weeks of age, 195 pullets were selected and divided into three lots of 65 birds each. The birds were kept in similar pens in the same house under conditions of total confinement. The pullets in each pen averaged 312.3 grams each at six weeks of age. In the experiment, each ration contained 16.4 per cent crude protein. The greatest amount of animal protein used in any pen was 3.4 per cent of 50 per cent protein meat and bone scraps or 1.7 per cent animal protein; the second pen received 1.7 per cent of 50 per cent protein meat and bone scraps or .85 per cent animal protein; and the third received no protein from animal sources. The vegetable protein concentrates used in each ration included soybean, peanut, and cottonseed oil meals. The balance of the rations was made up of feeds generally used in poultry rations, including wheat, oats, alfalfa leaf meal, bran, wheat gray shorts, bone meal, oyster shell, salts, and fish liver oil. Other supplements were added to meet additional vitamin and mineral requirements.

All pens of pullets started laying at the same rate during the seventeenth week of the experiment or at the time they were 23 weeks of age;

this was the first part of August, 1943. There was no significant difference in the total feed consumption of the three pens, and the average weights of the birds in all pens were almost identical. The pullets fed the all-vegetable protein ration were equal in all respects to the pullets receiving the two levels of animal protein. This is in agreement with the work of Brant and Carver.

To get a more complete study of the effect of vegetable protein feeding in developing pullets, it was deemed necessary to carry these pullets thru a year of egg production. At the end of the year, July 31, 1944, the pullets receiving no animal protein had averaged 184.9 eggs each, the pullets on .85 per cent animal protein averaged 183.4 eggs each, and the pullets receiving 1.7 per cent animal protein produced 180.3 eggs each. These figures are based on hen days per month. There appeared to be no difference between any of the pens at any time during the study.

Workers at other stations have reported varying results in fertility and hatchability from hens fed on soybean oil meal as the chief protein feed. In this experiment, 132 eggs were selected from each pen and set on Feb. 25, 1944. For the pullets receiving no animal protein, those receiving .85 per cent animal protein, and those receiving 1.7 per cent animal protein, the per cent hatchability of all eggs set was 76.80, 71.38, and 76.36 respectively.

There was no significant difference in the weight of eggs produced on the various rations. The egg production of the pullets in this experiment was comparable to the egg production of pullets of the same strain of birds kept on the farm under conditions of practical egg production. The highest producing hen on the ration containing .85 per cent animal protein produced 267 eggs, and the highest producing hen on the 1.7 per cent animal protein ration laid 260 eggs in the year.

The results of this work indicate that pullets, after six weeks of age, fed on the all-vegetable protein diet studied, developed equally as well as the pullets receiving 1.7 per cent and 3.4 per cent of 50 per cent protein meat and bone scraps. The pullets receiving the all-vegetable protein diet produced as many eggs as did those receiving the other diets. There was no significant difference in mortality of the pens receiving the different rations.

## Substitute for Meat Meal in Poultry Rations

Corn gluten feed was used as a vegetable protein supplement to replace meat meal in a ration for growing chicks and in a ration for laying and breeding birds, at Ontario Agricultural College.

The meat meal was replaced by successively larger amounts of corn gluten feed until 26 per cent was included in the ration to replace all of the meat meal in the chick starting ration and 16 per cent was included to replace half the meat meal in the layer-breeder mash. From the results of the growth trials it was concluded that corn gluten feed is a suitable vegetable protein supplement to replace part of the meat meal in a ration for growing chicks. In such a ration as employed, it could be used satisfactorily to form up to 18 per cent of the diet, with an optimum at around 10 per cent.

When levels of 22 and 26 per cent of corn gluten feed were used, the growth rate was somewhat reduced but the ration remained quite palatable and caused no mortality. The results of the production and hatchability studies indicated that corn gluten feed could be used in the mash to replace part of the meat meal on a protein equivalent basis in amounts up to 16 per cent.

## Grain Contracts with Farmers

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Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.20, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.50, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

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These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, well bound in book form, each book containing 100 machine perforated originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions, a summary showing claims unpaid, and four sheets of carbon.

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411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.  
411-S contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

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## Commercial Feeds in Post-War Food Production

By LARRY WHERRY, vice chairman Feed Industry Council, before Ass'n of Feed Control Officials

It is estimated that about 136 million tons of feed concentrates were consumed by poultry and livestock in the 1943-44 feeding year which ended on Oct. 1. This includes both grains and by-product feeds. Out of this total, probably 25 million tons was in the form of ready mixed commercial feeds, or roughly 18 per cent of the total.

Now this isn't a very large percentage of the total feedstuffs, but it is an important part of total feedstuffs, because much of the tonnage of ready-mixed feeds was in the form of supplements and concentrates to be fed with home-grown grains. Most important, however, is the fact that this figure of 25 to 30 million tons represents approximately twice the tonnage of ready-mixed feeds that was manufactured during any of the years from 1935 to 1940.

The fact that feeders in general got good results from using mixed feeds and supplements is evidenced by the production records themselves. Poultry raisers for example, are more dependent on ready-mixed feeds than any other type of producer and their results are typical of feeding results that have been attained during the past two years. Egg production in 1942 and 1943 was around 143 eggs per bird, the highest in history. For the first time in many years, adult poultry mortality was lowered in 1943, as compared with 1942.

As we look forward to the postwar period, two things are quite certain: (1) Feedstuffs will continue to be relatively high in price, because our government has agreed to support the price of grains and other farm products for at least two years after the war is over. And it is not economically sound for a farmer to use inadequate or improperly balanced rations or employ wasteful feeding methods when feedstuffs are high in price. This will influence him to rely more on ready-mixed feeds and supplements than he might if grain was cheap and there was little demand for it. (2) Labor will continue to be increasingly important on the farm. The days of cheap farm help are over at least for a while—and farmers must think constantly in terms of saving time and saving labor. At the same time they are entitled to a greater return for their efforts and a better standard of living, just as the laborer and the white collar worker are seeking these same benefits. Many of the time-consuming, back-breaking jobs once done by the farmer or his hired man must now be done by others, in order that the farmer himself may have more time for planning and managing.

We see evidences of this type of postwar farming at every hand. Paint companies that once supplied a farmer with paint to apply to his own buildings are now sending out crews equipped with spray guns, who paint his buildings in a matter of hours where it formerly took him days and weeks to do the job himself. Farm machinery manufacturers are planning to turn out vast quantities of labor-saving machinery such as small self-propelled combine harvesters, one-man pick-up hay balers, and even a corn harvester that both shucks and shells the corn as you drive thru the field.

Many farmers who formerly butchered and cured their own meat are today trucking the live animals to a quick-freeze locker plant where they are slaughtered, cut up, frozen and stored away, thus insuring the farmer an economical supply of fresh meat as he needs it thruout the year.

And so it is that feed manufacturers and feed dealers are rendering a great service to the farmer by relieving him of the task of figuring out economical, productive rations, locating high quality ingredients to go into them and mixing and blending these ingredients in

the right proportions to make a satisfactory ration or supplement.

Needless to say, many farmers have done a creditable job of mixing their own feeds in the past and many will continue to do so in the future. But the time and effort required and the lack of uniformity of the final product have influenced many farmers to let someone who is better equipped do the job for them.

## Beet Seed for Feed and Poultry Litter

Beet seed has been used in a series of experiments by the Colorado Experiment Station to determine its value as a litter material and as a feed for poultry.

Beet seed was used as litter in one pen of 25 New Hampshire Red hens. The regular grain mixture (equal parts of wheat and barley) and mash were hopper-fed in equal amounts. The experiment was continued for 1 month during the winter. During that period beet seed proved generally unsatisfactory as a litter material. It showed a tendency to mold next to the floor, besides requiring more frequent litter changes than did shavings used as litter material in a control pen.

In another pen of New Hampshire Red hens, beet seed was hopper-fed in place of the grain mixture. This experiment was also continued for 1 month. It was shown that beet seed cannot be substituted entirely for the grain mixture. The hens ceased egg production, lost weight, and were in generally poor condition. A marked laxative effect of the beet seed upon the hens was noticeable.

A third experiment was conducted to determine whether beet seed can successfully replace a portion of the grain mixture being fed to laying hens. Seventy-five New Hampshire Red hens were divided into three groups of 25 hens each. In addition to a mash mixture they were fed the following grain mixtures. In Pen 1, the hens were fed the regular grain mixture (equal parts wheat and barley), in Pen 2 the regular grain mixture plus 10 per cent beet seed, and in Pen 3 the regular grain mixture plus 25 per cent beet seed. Egg production, egg size, feed consumption, and body weight records were kept over a period of 12 weeks.

At both the 10 per cent and 25 per cent levels

of beet seed in the grain mixture, the egg size and body weight were not significantly different from those of the hens receiving the regular grain mixture. The feed consumption per hen per day was also very similar in each group, indicating that the beet seed was actually being utilized.

Altho beet seed proved unsatisfactory as a litter material, poultrymen will be safe in using beet seed to replace up to 25 per cent of the grain mixture fed to hens, for at least short periods of time, in instances where beet seed is available.

## Loss of Carotene in Storage

The observations cover a partial study concerned with the losses in dried, ground alfalfa packaged in three-ply valve-type paper sacks and stored in heaps on the concrete floor or a cool storage house. Stacked while still warm from grinding (82°-103° F.) and with an initial carotene content of from 290 to 305 mg. per kilogram, the storage losses after an 8-mo. period varied from 15 to 40 per cent for outside packages on the floor and from 50 to 70 per cent for inside packages. Two special packages cooled before storage under exposure to air lost only 19 and 30 per cent.

The losses in the stack were apparently due to heat retention, since smaller heaps of the packaged meal at 65°-70° lost but little of the carotene in 5 days, up to 22 per cent in 17 days, and but little thereafter up to 87 days. These results indicate that dried green foods must be cooled down before being stored.—R. O. Davies in Exp. Sta. Record.

The W.F.A. said Nov. 14 that the borrowing power of the C.C.C. should be raised to \$5,000,000,000 from the present \$3,000,000,000, to support prices in 1945. Taxpayers will not miss it.

Industrial alcohol manufacturers have used approximately 112,000,000 bus. of grain during the first nine months of 1944, out of a total yearly allocation of 158,000,000 bus. Of the total, wheat accounted for 85,120,000 bus., or 76 per cent, corn for 4,142,000, or 3.7 per cent, rye for 5,824,000 bus., or 5.2 per cent, malt for 11,088,000, or 9.9 per cent, and miscellaneous grains, mostly grain sorghums, for 5,824,000 bus., or 5.2 per cent.

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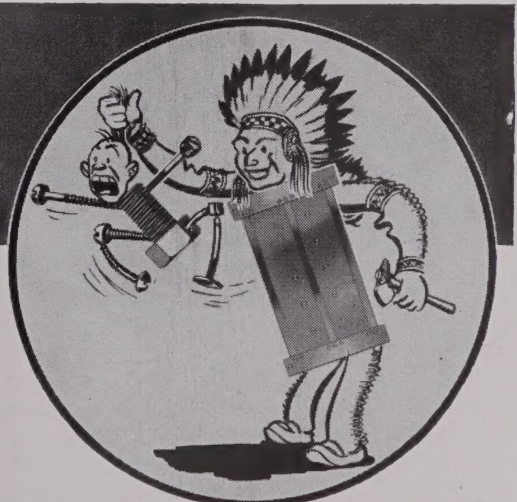
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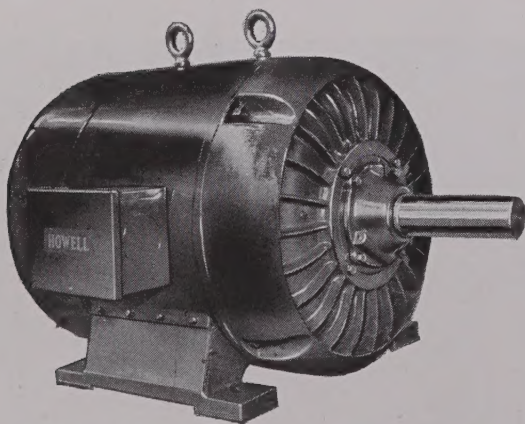
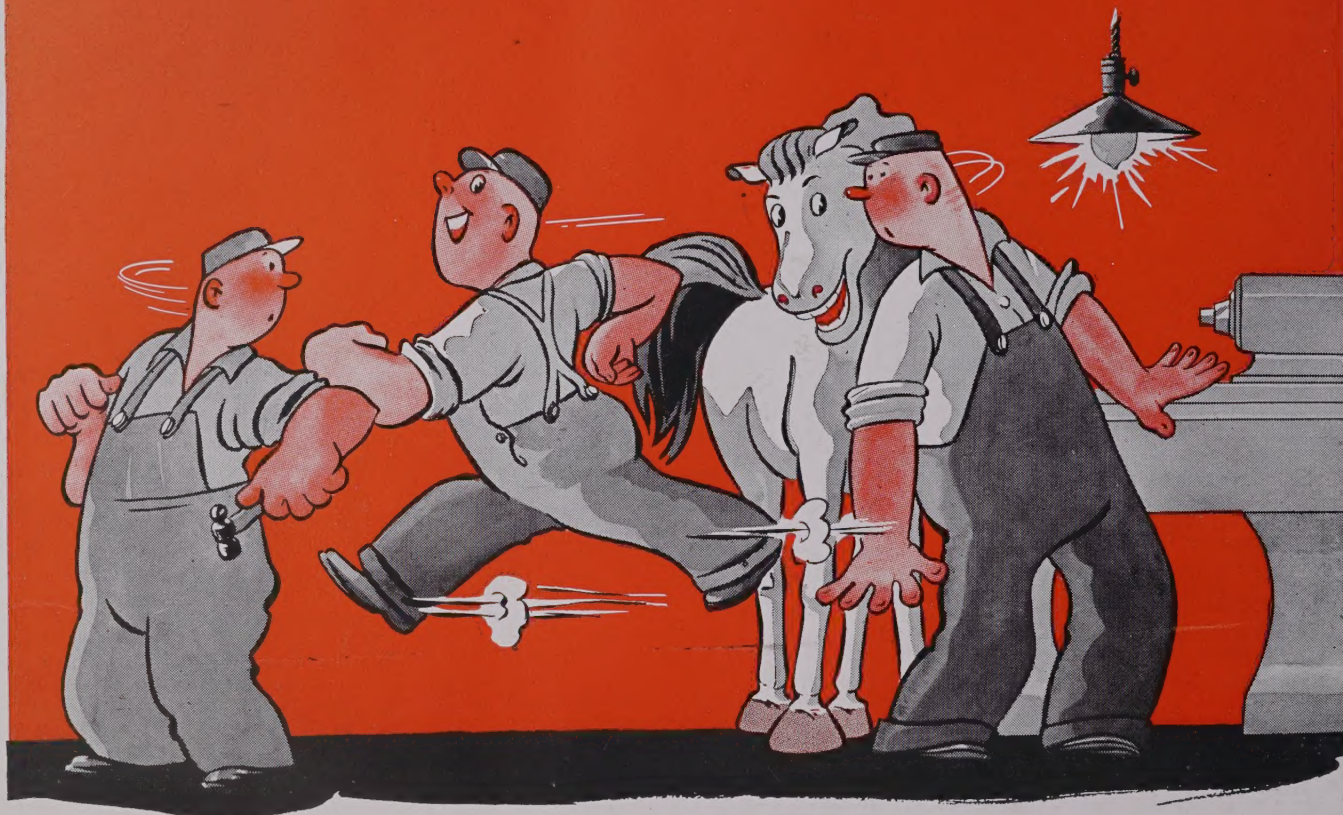
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